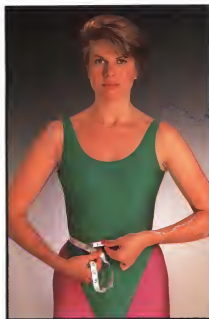


A NEW
TEAM FOR
THE CBC

Maclean's

THE DANGERS OF DIETING



**WHY MANY
METHODS MAKE
PEOPLE FATTER**

**THE GROWING
CHOLESTEROL
DEBATE**





"We were wondering if you could return
the cup of Johnnie Walker Black Label you borrowed."

Johnnie Walker
Black Label Scotch
Whisky

12 YEARS OLD

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 9, 1989 VOL 102 NO 41

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COVER PHOTO BY MIKE WILSON/MAGAZINE



COVER

THE DANGERS OF DIETING

Millions of Canadians are preoccupied with weight control. And across North America, the desire to be slim has spawned diet-related products and services. But there is growing scientific evidence that diets—particularly fad diets—simply do not work. Some dietitians and researchers believe that dieting itself may actually be one of the causes of people becoming overweight. — 48

CANADA

QUALIFIED VICTORY

Despite gains by the separatist Parti Québécois and the anglophone-right Equality party, Premier Robert Bourassa again led his Liberals to electoral victory in Quebec. But now he faces new pressures from increasingly vocal nationalists and from English-speaking critics both inside and outside Quebec. — 16



WORLD

LEAVING THE KILLING FIELDS

Cambodians faced the withdrawal of the last of Vietnam's occupying forces last week with growing concern. Festivities were tempered by fears that the Khmer Rouge—whose reign of terror from 1975 to 1979 left more than one million dead—might launch a civil war in an attempt to regain power. — 34

COVER PHOTO BY MIKE WILSON/MAGAZINE



Dangerous Eating Habits

It is a grim commentary on the state of human affairs that while famine stalks Third World nations, millions of Canadians are struggling to get rid of weight accumulated through overeating and a lack of exercise. As well, as this week's cover package on dieting shows, the type of diets that North Americans usually rely on are probably the least effective way of permanently shedding unwanted pounds. Obsessed by the need to conform with contemporary ideals that insist on slenderness, North Americans embark each year on a variety of nutritionally unbalanced diets that decrease sex and usually lead to permanent weight loss and may even lead to long-term weight gain.

Fad diets, low-calorie diets can have numerous undesirable consequences. Among other things, says Prof. Roy Stephens, director of the University of Toronto's school of physical and health education: "When you starve, the body doesn't eat only on fat, but on protein and muscle. So you may end up getting to your target weight, but you can lose a lot of muscle—and perhaps eat too much fat—in the process."

Even worse, the compulsive need that some people feel to become and stay thin can lead to potentially fatal psychological disorders. It is a field of science riddled with uncertainty and misleading information—a field can be highly dangerous. Staff Senior Writer D'Arcy Jenish, who wrote this week's article on the latest diet fad, discusses of starvation, exercise and bulimia. "Eating disorders are a real wonder of what is going on with contemporary notions of beauty and perfection," added Associate Editor Barbara Wickham, who wrote the main cover story on dieting. "It's a perversion that our society must be the most diet-conscious in history, yet we still have not learned how to eat wisely."



Jenish (left) and Wickham are still here but learned how to eat wisely and safely.

Kevin Wyle

Macleod's

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LETTERS

GETTING THE WHOLE TRUTH

The province of Quebec, contrary to what you depict in "Bleed down over Quebec" (Cover, Sept. 30), is not seceding with respect to summits. However, should we proceed with your free-ranging, it will be. As an anglophone struggling to learn the other official language, it is rather disconcerting to see Maréchal acting so irresponsibly.

George L. Cooper,
Quebec City

In your interviews with Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa and Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau, we were given the fundamental difference between them. One is struck by Parizeau's frankness and quickly becomes familiar with his agenda. Conversely, with Bourassa there is a sense that one might not be getting the whole truth, that he will say anything to one group to get elected. In essence, with the Parti Québécois, people know what they are getting: a strongly separatist party. With Bourassa, there is little evidence of a Liberal party persona. Instead, one finds a government of closet Quebec nationalists.

Bill Parish,
Toronto

Thank you for your coverage of Quebec. But let us stop lodging complaints. Quebec is better for separatism in so far as it is reasonably advantageous—and it does not merit one critic's dose about the rest of Canada thinks. This has been written in the words since the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. So I say let us try to work with it as a separate nation and get rid of this bilingual bologna in a country rich in many great second languages. Intelligent Quebecers know that they must learn English in order to do business with most of the rest of the world.

Sidney G. Frost,
Toronto

SANCTIONS THAT BACKFIRE

Many whites who combine apartheidist but it is evident that the sanctions they propose result in blacks losing their jobs, and labor power is certainly less effective when people are unemployed ("South Africa's value at risk" Cover, Sept. 10). The same fact applies to communist power. Such people seem to want South Africa to become like other African nations plagued by heartless tyranny, famine and complete social chaos. They assume that they are noble defenders of the blacks, when actually they are the opposite.

Joe George Jr. Clement,
Midland, Ont.



Portrait: *Franklin D. Roosevelt*

There is a simple solution to South Africa's problems. Resoundingly paraded as "Dinkinschmidt" and it can continue to share the rights of the majority with Mrs. Mafumafu's blessing.

Amos C. Hamilton,
Hemlock, Que.

QUALITY TIME IN MANITOBA

I have been enjoying a column such as "Children's Corner." A world-class event from the last issue ("Sept. 10") for some time now. Aging baby boomers are becoming more and more on spending quality time with their families in environments less stressful and more hospitable than Toronto. Why did I move to Manitoba from Toronto? Clean air, a 10-minute drive to work, no traffic jams, a rich cultural mosaic and, yes, the ability to own a home and even a modest cottage subsidized by debt.

Steve Deming,
Winnipeg

RESURRECTING FORT GEORGE

You must have been waiting for us to reply to the following passage from "The golden age of beer" (Cover, Aug. 31): "The dream of seven railways marking Fort George, B.C.'s dead, and Fort George's ghostly streets have long since been established in a jungle of lodgepole pines." Interestingly, Fort George is now part of Prince George, a thriving community of about 60,000 souls. Lodgepole pines we have, two railways come here, surrounded the streets are old.

Dagur Piac,
Prince George, B.C.

PASSAGES

DIED: Former Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos, 71, who began his 20-year reign as the people's hero and ended it in exile as a disgraced exiled, of credit, credit, as a bloodless head of state. First elected president in a referendum in 1965, Marcos was ousted from power in 1986 by a popular uprising led by Corason Aquino, widow of his former rival Benigno Aquino, who was assassinated in 1983. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, and controversially, ruled by expropriation, and are believed to have been enriched with billions of dollars and to have lived the life of a king. In their deathbed, the Aquino government claims that they owed more than \$10 billion from the public treasury.



CONVICTS: Hollywood celebrity Zsa Zsa Cakel, 66, of alleged a police officer, driving with an available license and having in open tank of alcohol in her car, after a sensational 14-day trial that made international headlines for Cakel's melodramatic courtroom antics, by a Beverly Hills, Calif., municipal court jury. Cakel, who travelled the officer after he stopped her for driving her Rolls-Royce with expired license plates, faces a maximum penalty of 18 months in prison and a \$4,000 fine.

REARMS: Dr. Elizabeth Mangos, 42, born a Washington, D.C., girl after 22 months in prison for defying a court order to let her daughter, now 7, visit her former husband, whom she alleges sexually molested the child, after President George Bush represented "compassion for her plight" and

signed new legislation ending, and oversight of court authorities to her. Mrs. Morgan continued to refuse to divulge the whereabouts of her daughter.

DIED: Clarke Wallace Floody, 71, the Second World War Canadian fighter-pilot who engineered the dramatic escape from a German prison camp that inspired the 1963 movie *The Great Escape*, starring Steve McQueen, of chronic lung disease in hospital near his Toronto home.

DIED: August Busch Jr., 56, the flamboyant president of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team and beer brewer who turned the small family Anheuser-Busch brewery into America's largest beer company, in hospital near his St. Louis home.



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1989-1990-1991

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LETTERS

BTSPK BLUES

I admit an avowed shrink on behalf of the late Al Capp's subscribers. In his column "The man's mind, the woman's mind" (Sept. 4), Stewart MacLeod alluded to the wretched little man in *L'il Abner* whose black cloud of gloom hovered over his content. MacLeod called him, erroneously, Joe Blipspit. If MacLeod had misapprehended the nature of the Prussia Ministry and the colonel, I don't have raised an eyebrow that law could be have misapprehended the name of Al Capp's hapless cartoon character with whom so many of us have identified down the years! And yet, that's consistent with Joe Blipspit's luck—they even get his name wrong. *Albert C. Jacobs*
Victoria

Perhaps the two girls, one or two. Unlikely, then I'm glad to see Stewart MacLeod's class was caught. It can't be Joe Blipspit!

*M. David Martin,
Stratford, Ont.*

SACRIFICE AND SHAME

Your article "The two of Mood" (Cover, Sept. 4) leaves a number of unfortunate impressions about Canada's military involvement in the Second World War. In portraying our entry into the war as reluctant, you forget that most countries became necessitated in the war by force of arms. Canada declared war of her own free will—a vital decision that should give an indication of our country's commitment, to say nothing of our selfless and (some would say) noble motives. Canada paid its accounts in full during the Second World War. Let's not shortchange ourselves when it comes to remembering the 50th anniversary of our battlefield commitment.

*Ken R. Spencer,
North Vancouver*

In considering "The horrors of war" (Cover, Sept. 4), a passage from your own magazine would be timely. In the April 30, 1981, issue, you quoted Omar Bradley, a U.S. five-star general and fellow commander of 1.5 million men during the Second World War, "As far as I am concerned," Bradley had said, "We're still in combat!"

*Stan Penner,
Lanark, Man.*

While I found your Sept. 4 issue fascinating, I do resent—without wanting to minimize or trivialize the sacrifice of the Jewish people at all—the persistent omission of the other six million who were led to the ovens.

*Yvette G. Merrigan,
Edmonton*

"Tormented era" contains an error in the map depicting Europe in August, 1899. It shows East Prussia as not being a part of Germany. After the First World War and the Treaty of Versailles, a large slice of what was then West Prussia was awarded to Poland, giving her access to the sea with the port of Danzig under international control. East Prussia, still part of the German republic, had then only one link with the rest of Germany. This potentially volatile situation gave rise to Hitler's demand to reconnect the two halves. I should know. I was born in East Prussia as a German citizen.

*Wilfgang Döcker,
Aldershot, B.C.*

PRECIOUS LIVES

As a parent of a child with cystic fibrosis, I was pleased with your coverage of the CF breakthrough "Fighting leucine" (Medicine, Sept. 4), except for the statement that women could get an early abortion if the fetus were found to have inherited the disease. This breakthrough should not be used to decide who lives and who dies, but to prepare parents for the extra time and love that the child will need. CF children make us realize how precious life is, and we must fight to make their lives as healthy as possible.

*Jean Adkins,
Dunsmuir, Man.*

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LETTERS

While I was as thrilled as the rest of Canada about the recent CR findings, I was horrified by the implications of early detection—that we could "have an early abortion" upon discovering that their unborn child has or, I suspect, that your failure to state any other option for the parents stems from carelessness rather than collusion, but such carelessness is very dangerous indeed.

Jennifer Finn,
Tillamook, Ore.

A GLANCE AT GREED

The unabashed greed of the rich and famous merits our growing attention ("New standards of wretched excess," *Calgary, Food Review*, Sept. 11)—not because it is in any way admirable, but because it highlights appetites too many of us share. The wealth, air and water of our world simply cannot sustain such lifestyles for the rest of us. The lifestyles described by Browning threaten all of us by assuaging the illusion that we, and our children, can have what we want. With hard work, creativity and generosity we must learn to be

happy with what we need. Those who are doing this merit much more than our passing attention.

Brian Turner,
Victoria

Food Review, in his carping about Michael Forbes and his birthday party, perpetuates the myth that there is something morally wrong with spending money. I'm sure Browning would agree that some of his own spending habits look like wretched excess to the large number of people in this world who lack life's basic necessities.

Bill Todd,
Calgary

I disagree totally with Browning's viewpoint. Forbes was only doing what all of us might do at a similar time. The only difference is that most of us would spend considerably less. The some-gets-some comments coming from so many people with less money to spend is typical of what I call the "polyester people"—people who do not know how to enjoy whatever money they have. Let's face it, Forbes was blessed with the ability and drive to make lots of money. How he chooses to spend it is nobody's business but his own.

Dave Ashby,
Toronto

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREAM

Your cover package, "Tomorrow's World" (Sept. 11), made me want to scream. How is it possible that, in your time of the future, there is barely a passing mention of the greenhouse effect, desertification, the destruction of tropical rain forests, mass extinctions, mass starvation, water pollution, soil contamination, toxic waste, nuclear contamination, acid rain or the destruction of the ozone layer? Did we solve those problems when I went? Looking? Did they just go away? Or will those marvellous space stations you depict simply end up being used as incubators bred by the Earth's last lonely inhabitants?

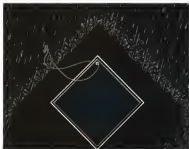
Brian Masita,
Toronto

AFFORDING VIA

The government of Canada is asking if we can afford to have a national rail passenger service ("Derailing Via," *Canoe*, Aug. 23). In light of the problems of air pollution and the greenhouse effect, can we afford not to improve public transport alternatives to the automobile? Can we afford to expand roads for single-occupant automobiles, with their huge appetite for land, air and fuel?

Doreen Richards,
Ottawa

Letters on subject and may be continued. Writers should include name, address and telephone number. Most letters should be 100-150 words. Letters should be sent to: Reader Service, 391 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7.



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OPENING NOTES

Lloyd Axworthy finds a leak in the family, Washington's iron grip on a spy's wife, and Jeffrey Simpson tells all

DINNER FOR 2,000

John Turner's federal Liberals have chosen Nov. 1 for the party's annual big fund-raising event—but at week's end, only about half the 2,000 tickets available had been sold for the Confederation Dinner in Toronto's Shawen Centre. Instead, the Conservatives are directly competing for political donations by staging their gala fund-raising dinner that night at the nearby Harbour Castle Hotel. To stimulate sales of the \$400 tickets, Grit organizer William Bennett last week recruited Elita Dal Zotto, the president of the federal party's Ontario wing. They did so even though Dal Zotto has been a controversial figure this year: his campaign here links to Patricia Stern, another Liberal fund raiser who allegedly made improper political contributions from a charitable fund that she controlled. In any event, Dal Zotto's first few days on the dinner were frustrating: no one could find a list of 80 key Liberals who helped make the 1988 event a success by donating huge blocks of tickets. Haphazard sales through can be easily.

John and Gaila Turner: a frustrating beginning



Photo by [unreadable]

Moscow believes in Santa Claus

Reinberger magazine George Cohen has sold more than *Bulldog* (Big) Males to the Soviets. During a visit to Moscow last year—where McDonald's Canada will open its first outlet early next year—the firm's president persuaded Soviet authorities to pick up Global Television's broadcast of Toronto's 48th annual Santa Claus Parade next month. According to Cohen, the Soviets agreed to do so when they learned that the event was the week's longest-running children's parade. This year's parade will have a distinctive Russian touch: Moscow has commissioned a float in the shape of a snowman, a traditional ice man.



The Polakins: She is very ill. Another seven months in jail could kill her.

THE PAINFUL TRIALS OF A SPY'S WIFE

Relations between Washington and Tel Aviv were severely strained when U.S. naval intelligence analyst Jonathan Pollard received imprisonment in 1987 for selling secrets to Israel. Pollard's wife, Anne, also received a five-year jail term as an accessory to espionage and she will be automatically paroled in March '89 after serving three years of that sentence. But her friends and relatives say that she may not live that long. Declared Will Elster, the Washington bureau chief of *The Jerusalem Post* newspaper.

"She is very ill. Another seven months in jail could kill her. She is, in fact, almost comatose and in a great deal of pain. She has a rare stomach disorder, kidney dysfunction, which makes digesting food extremely painful. Her involvement in the spy ring was minimal. She was motivated by a blind love for her husband." But U.S. Justice officials told *Maclean's* that Pollard's timely release is unlikely. The reason: Washington is prepared to use her as a pawn in order to demonstrate its tough stance against spies.

CUT-RATE MESSAGES IN THE WAR ON DRUGS

U.S. congressmen recently came close to losing a cherished privilege: to be free of drug taxes. It occurred when California Senator Peter Wilson asked his colleagues to strip a \$100-million priority subsidy for congressional mailings—and opened half the subsidies on treatment programs. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate supported that proposal last month, even though many congressmen acknowledged privately that they had been going to retain the subsidy. To that end, another California politician, Representative Victor Rixe, has proposed a plan under which Congress would allocate \$81 million yearly for mailings while earmarking another \$50 million to treat program addicts. Leaders say the amendment will pass easily.

Shedding suits

Bushmen is becoming for Gordon Bradburn, a New York City-based designer who may sell up to \$8 million in wear.



Kircho creates: altering

er's experience this year. But his popularity has caused problems for Koko Polakins, whose eye-catching looking suits gave Sports Illustrated's annual underwear issue. Both designers worked for World Hong Kong too, a company that has decided to produce only Bradburn's lines, dropping Kircho's show-stopping creations. Many wearers have had Kircho to find new business early.

The walls have ears in Ottawa

Lloyd Axworthy revealed last week that he had told a family discussion about the Liberal leadership race last spring—only to have it become public one day later. The *Maclean's* Liberal Mr. who was in Toronto giving support for a family party on the 11th, told about 90 businessmen that he and his wife, Denise, had talked about the leadership on May 3—the day that Opposition Leader John Turner announced that he was stepping down. One day later, Axworthy, then-candidate for leadership, told his wife, Denise, that he was going to announce that he was stepping down. There, a surprised expression came over Axworthy's face as he said: "I've just heard that you told the press about the leadership race."

Axworthy: a leaked secret after a family discussion



Photo by [unreadable]

NO TALKING IN THE RANKS

Two retired military officers clearly inspired Ottawa last month when they criticized a plan to shift an air-force squadron from Summersville, Prince Edward Island, to Nova Scotia. For one thing, Maj. Gary Naylor noted, CFB Greenwood is the Annapolis Valley frequently has severe flying conditions. Col. Desay Bishop holds another view—but he still commands the Island's militia forces, and department of national defence officials have found a quick way to assuage him. They gave him a direct order: keep quiet.



Photo by [unreadable]

Getting the inside story

John Fraser, the editor of *Saturday Night* magazine, is preparing to publish a lengthy article about recent turmoil at the Toronto Globe and Mail, where publisher A. Roy McMurtry has dismissed editor Norman Whitaker and managing editor Geoffrey Stevens during the past month. Apart from McMurtry, the newspaper's Ottawa columnist, Jeffrey Simpson, is almost certain to be an avid reader of the forthcoming \$,000-word article on recent events at the newspaper. That is because Simpson was one of the key sources for Michael Harris, the article's author—and, like Fraser, a Globe columnist. Indeed, once spotting to Harris, Simpson himself almost left the Globe to become editor of *The Ottawa Citizen*. Simpson said that he stands by his words, as Globe executives said that staff's tough appraisal of the newspaper in the December issue of *Saturday Night*.

Fraser: a lengthy article on the Globe



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AN AMERICAN VIEW



Waging war without weapons

BY FRED BRUNSON

About one year ago, William Bennett, the U.S. drug policy chief, visited a park in Houston that had been wrested from crack dealers through the combined efforts of local residents and the police department. Bennett explained the success and later told an audience that in order to prevail, Americans would have to assert just that sort of "moral authority"—that they would have to make it clear to the drug lords and street peddlers and low-life bookies that, as a nation, we're taking action and don't intend to take any more.

Unfortunately, Houston police reported that while the park cited by Bennett seemed to be secure, dealers who once haunted the place hardly were out of business. The "bad guys," as Bennett calls them, merely moved their operations a few blocks east, later that evening, could be seen offering their wares to those driving through the neighborhood's shabby streets. Asked what police needed to deal with such a strong set of circumstances, one officer answered by a wretched look he once said, "African weapons and five-to-six capability."

While moral authority is a fine thing to have on your side, and while a safe park is far better than one overrun by crack peddlers, the American drug dilemma is not likely to be solved by righteous talk or five-to-six mayhem. There is real question, as far as to whether we can reduce ourselves to any direct or convenient method. We are an impatient tribe, we Americans, and like to think we can prevail over any force of evil. But in the case of drug abuse we are finding slowly and yet pitifully, and with some encouragement, that we may have more than our own wits.

Bennett himself says that it could take 20 years to regain control of the situation, but the policy director and his boss, President George Bush, want us to start today—and, they say, the sooner the better. Accordingly, the administration offers us a \$3.8-billion anti-drug initia-

After promising no new taxes, Bush now finds himself trying to mount a full-scale assault on drugs without sufficient cash

tive, written by Bennett and his staff, that addresses the familiar issues of interdiction, enforcement, prevention and treatment, and relies heavily on the conventional notion that the focus of good will reduce the nation, in Bush's words, "impregnated by neighborhood, block by block, and by child."

Clean inspection of the drug-war proposal suggests that White House budget experts may be engineering premature battle fatigue. The plan asks only \$2.5 billion to the \$5.5 billion in anti-drug actions spent the fiscal year, and most of the new funding appears headed for federal prisons that should have been built in any case. As a candidate, Bush promised on one issue and one faith himself trying to mount a full-scale assault on a deadly foe without sufficient cash. Bush was mistaken when observing his acceptance speech at the Republican convention last year, but the President's hilly nose may now rather less thrilling when viewed in the context of a national drug disaster. Spend my love! Tell that to a family whose kid has overdosed or the wife of a cop blown away by crack peddlers.

A number of Democrats speak for more anti-drug funds and, after some stalling, the White House agreed to another \$1 billion—

impressive, unless the figure is compared to the price of, say, a stealth bomber or the cost of the next space shuttle mission. Meanwhile, newspapers run story after story attesting to the remarkable fact that in late-century America, drugs have surged into every corner of the nation—a phenomenon, like the shocking growth of the nation's homeless population, that makes it increasingly difficult to envision these abhorrent cities undisturbed by human hands.

Second, of course, is the central issue: Drugs are a hot consumer item in the hottest of consumer countries. If Americans were not so keen on cocaine, the Medellín cartel in Colombia would have to make its millions on stock swindles, or real estate bondings, or international play, or on any of the many avenues favored by mobsters around the world. Yes, the Colombian drug bosses are a belated lot. Yes, they devour lives and, yes, the United States is correct in pressing Bogotá's leaders to smash the Medellín threat. But, as Colombians are apt to point out, privately looking themselves if they think the problem lies in the coca fields of South America. Colombia only produces the stuff. The creative cocaine flows elsewhere—from that wealthy, powerful, self-indulgent land far to the north.

How did we get to such a point? In this 20th-century war of Woodstock, many have denied that the peace breaks who broke in Max Tanga's weekly meadow started it all—the hippies and their hallucinogenic music. Others suggest that cocaine has become too much of a bargain to pass up. It was cheaper to take a bit of crack than go to the movies, you see, so, of course, Americans, ever on the alert for a good deal, took the bait of crack. William Bennett, who once was a liberal Democrat and now is anything but, suggests that the problem is related, in part, to the "do your own thing" ethic of the 1960s.

What we are refusing to grasp, what perhaps we are unprepared to confront, is that drug abuse is a cumulative phenomenon. Bell-bottom pants, and rock, cheap hotels, and liberation—none of these signals our dilemma except in the most superficial fashion. A pivotal A game would be that for the last quarter century, America has been in a state of unwise fun. Our sense of national unity has been shaken by war and scandal. The economy is vulnerable, prices are staggering, even comfortable people often live in a state of financial crisis. Most important, progress on the social front has been slow and difficult. We remain separate, one from another. We have nurtured what appears to be a permanent underclass. We are tending to, instead of reaching out. In some enormous way, we have disorganized ourselves.

President Bush and William Bennett are correct when they say something must be done. We must make more arrests and intercept more shipments and provide more treatment and much more shelter. But unless we view the drug epidemic as a disaster of the spirit, we will come no closer to stopping the spread. If drugs are so toxic, we must ask ourselves an escape from what? Dinking the quackery is a kind of addiction, too.

Fred Brunson is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



CANADA

QUALIFIED VICTORY

For the victors, it was a celebration with little joy. In the hours after Quebec's voters returned, Premier Robert Bourassa's Liberals in power on Sept. 25 with a second consecutive majority government, party supporters gathered in a downtown Montreal *châteaueux* to congratulate their new ally and watch the leader's traditional victory speech. But the atmosphere was noticeably subdued when Bourassa arrived at about 10 p.m. He delivered the customary thanks to his supporters with no display of emotion, and the cheers were restrained. The main reason was an undeniable demonstration of strength by the separatist Parti Québécois and a surprisingly strong performance by an upstart anglophone party feared only five months earlier to protest against Liberal language policies.

Can that would produce new surprises, the Quebec campaign quickly turned with a twist for Bourassa as a number of factors that while the ballots were counted, the most serious pitfall came in the form of the fledgling Equality

QUEBEC RE-ELECTS THE LIBERALS, BUT ANGLOPHONE ANGER AND PQ GAINS COMPLICATE BOURASSA'S PLANS

party's flock of five seats from traditional Liberal strongholds in anglophone neighborhoods of Montreal. For its part, the Parti Québécois found the election on a platform of unqualified Quebec independence and increased its seat count from the last election by six to 28. The Liberals, who emerged with 52 seats, lost some from their previous total and watched their share of the popular vote tumble

Bourassa with wife Andrée less than to announce for March 14

from 56 per cent in the 1985 election to 49 per cent last week—compared with 40.2 per cent for the pq, up from 38.6 per cent.

The new balance of forces in the provincial assembly left Bourassa to play out his political agenda for the next four years at a complex and one-street stage. His most difficult task: to counter the pressure from Quebec's increasingly vocal nationalists—certain to be displayed by the PQ's grip on the polls—without rousing English-speaking voters, both inside and outside Quebec, with his own brand of nationalism. At the same time, the electoral success of the two opposition parties clearly reduced Bourassa's room for maneuvering towards his declared goal of independence of the March 14 constitutional accord by all 10 provinces before the deadline of June 1, 1990 (page 35).

For its part, the Equality party is determined to roll back the government's restrictions on the use of English in the province. Its program of

that goal is likely to emphasize concerns among some critics of March 14 that the pq offers inadequate protection for linguistic minorities.

At the same time, Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau demonstrated a shrewd ability during the campaign to seize an English language Quebec and the rest of the country as a referendum on independence is heavily flawed. His attention is now likely to turn to opposing Quebec's constitutional reconciliation with the rest of the country under the terms of the accord. If March 14 fails, he'll force Parizeau and Bourassa have predicted a further increase in nationalist sentiment in Quebec—with a corresponding growth in support for the PQ. In fact, Parizeau wasted little time in moving to the attack. Two days after the election, the PQ

Quebec's Bourassa side attributed the vote in part to the unexpected troubles that plagued the Liberal campaign, particularly controversy over the government's environmental policies and widespread walkouts by public sector workers. The side also acknowledged that the Liberal campaign plan was not anticipated the extent of anger in English Quebec.

It took a swing of only 3.7 per cent of the provincial vote to carry the fledgling Equality party to the national assembly. The voting group of political analysts who backed the party only last April, fielded candidates in 19 elections. But most of its support came from disgruntled anglophone voters in previous Liberal strongholds like the Montreal neighborhood of Hurlingham and Westmount, which have been predominantly English-speaking for decades. There, anger over Bourassa's failure to ease controls on the language of outdoor commercial signs boiled over at the ballot box.

With a budget of approximately \$280,000 and little campaign experience, the party remains the Liberals' well-learned rival. By Rod Macdonald, a former Liberal MP, in Westmount, Equality's Richard Bolden, 35, a former and longtime Liberal Conservative, loudly defeated Liberal William Gagnon, 56, a former co-president of the World Bank when Bourassa's side retired back to Quebec to run in the election after a 16-year absence. Bolden, Equality party leader Robert Lefebvre, a 38-year-old architect and political spokesman who was in the ruling of D'Arcy-McGee. "The premier will never take the anglophone community for granted again."

How the party will fare in the national assembly, however, is open to question. Bolden and Lefebvre are bilingual, but the two other Equality MPs, history professor Neil Gieseman, 54, and former broadcaster Gordon Atkinson, 75, speak little French. They will have difficulty participating in inevitably debates, which are conducted almost exclusively in French. But Atkinson, who is known for his sophisticated conversational radio interviews, said that his lack of French would not impair his performance in Quebec City. Said Atkinson: "There is some level of myth going around that in Quebec you must speak only French."

Said Lefebvre, who said that Atkinson plans to take an intensive six-week French course before the "national assembly" next month. But the ability to speak French may not be the new party's only handicap in the assembly. Last week, Bourassa said that he would be "surprised" if a special committee of the assembly, which will study the issue, grants official party status to the Equality party. He said he expects that the committee will also study the issue of extra aid, which will study the issue of extra aid, which will study the issue of extra aid.

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National Notes

WAITING FOR THE CURE

Transport Minister Francis Bourassa refused to succumb to reports that more than half of Via Rail's routes will be cut that about 2,500 jobs—half the Via labor force—will be lost. But he said that Via's fate would be announced soon.

CANADA'S DRUG LOSS

Michael Dillard, director of security for the Canadian Business Association, said that year-old legislation has damaged international drug traffickers from using Canadian banks to transfer their drug profits. He was responding to a 1985 report, prepared by the RCMP and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, which released last week in Washington, D.C., that said that drug dealers were taking advantage of the Canadian laws.

CRASH IN THE FOREST

Five passengers and two crew members died when a 19-year-old twin-engine Skyline Airlines plane crashed into forest near the Témiscouma airport, 740 km northwest of Vancouver.

SEX ABUSE DENIED

John Buckingham, a former principal of St. Paul's school in St. John's, appeared before a royal commission last week into allegations of sexual abuse by Roman Catholic priests and laymen in Newfoundland. Former student John Wilkes told the commission that he saw Buckingham and another student masturbate each other at the school in 1972. But Buckingham, a member of a Catholic lay order, the Christian Brothers, who is now living in Vancouver, denied the event, saying that he was not even working at St. Paul's at that time.

A COSTLY SHIP FOR GST

Senators debate how far Louis Bouchard's plan to cut the Conservative government plans to spend \$1.6 billion over the next 18 months to promote its proposed annual per-capita income tax. The Senate will also debate that he expected in the "three" (page 35) money to pay for what he called "political advertising" of a tax that has not yet been passed by Parliament.

CONFORMS FOR SCHOOLS

The Toronto Board of Education voted 17 to 12 in favor of settling colonialism disputes in the board's 36 public secondary schools as a means of combating the spread of AIDS. The trustees followed the lead of the Quebec school board in Vancouver, which voted in June to accept the first in a Canada to approve colonialism disputes in schools.

LIBERALS REFUSING TO BE 'YOKED FOR GRANTED'

leader described them, that the second may lack priority rights as "perfectly legitimate." He also stressed that at the time he is likely to sit in the assembly when he described Quebecers who voted Liberal, rather than embrace either the separatist or the Liberal Equality party, as "mainstream."

Said Bourassa, who called the election results "very diverse." And he insisted that they indicated his campaign message that economic growth and stability offer Quebec its best defense in Canada and the world is large. Said Bourassa: "The message of Quebec is to stay in the free province of Quebec."

But the substantial decline in the Liberal vote was clearly a concern to party organizers

ties for asking questions in the assembly and increase their presence on key committees. Such standing is technically reserved for parties with at least 12 seats or 30 per cent of the popular vote. But Parson—evidently eager to underline the differences between the anglophone Meech support for federalism and his own separatist agenda—said that the PQ will try to have Equality recognized as a party. And, he warned, what is status, Equality will want more influence in the assembly. Its argument will be necessary, he believes, whenever the government requires unanimous consent to speed up passage of a bill or the program of debate.

For its part, the Parti Québécois stood to gain substantially from the election outcome—not only by its own strong showing. At a news conference last week, PQ leader Parson was obviously elated by the Equality party's unexpected breakthrough. The separatist leader called the anglophone federalists, with whom his party will share the opposition benches in Quebec City, "our objective ally." Parson noted that if the Equality party increased its strength over the next four years, it would help the PQ in the next provincial election. "A shift of three or four points to the Parti Québécois," he stressed, "and another of one or two points to the Equality party, and that's it." In the meantime, he added, "if they [the Equality members] insist on speaking English, we'll listen to them respectfully."

Parson himself had gestured heavily by using a campaign based on a clear call for independence. When he took over the party in 1988, it was in serious trouble after the resignation of founding leader René Lévesque. In 1985, and a round of bitter policy battles between hard-line separatists and Lévesque's moderate successor, Parson-Marc Johnson. But the PQ's strong performance in last week's balloting confirmed other indications—that support for Quebec sovereignty is on the rise. One poll, conducted in July by Gallup Canada Inc., found that 34 per cent of the Quebecers strongly supported independence. The PQ's 48-per-cent showing last week was roughly equal to the level achieved by the defeated "Yes" side in the 1980 referendum on sovereignty association. But as the PQ leader pointed out, "This time it is 40 per cent behind a clear ally"—strategically important.

And as Bourassa initiated the campaign, the prospect of increased tension over the potent issues of language and independence clearly left him disturbed. The premier told a news conference in Quebec City the day after the vote that he hoped the new Equality members would not "trouble the serenity and linguistic peace of Quebec." He added, "I hope that does not polarize even more the linguistic debate, which can become very emotional." With a tough fight looming over ratification of the troubled Meech Lake accord, the prospect for serenity appeared anything but certain.

MICHAEL ROSE with KRISTINA O'NEILL in Montreal

Troubled waters

After the vote, new storms on Meech Lake

Senior Liberal Murray was in good spirits. As he mingled with delegates to the Conservative party's national convention in Ottawa last August, the federal minister for federal-provincial relations expressed new hope for the troubled Meech Lake constitutional accord. Final approval of the accord has been stalled since the governments of New Brunswick

and the federal government's ceding of Quebec. And, although Prime Minister Brian Mulroney tried to temper the rhetorical volleys, it was increasingly apparent that the federal government's strategy to secure approval of Meech Lake was in serious trouble. Indeed, Government Minister Lucien Bouchard, a close Mulroney ally, hinted last week that, if Meech Lake is not



Parson: Quebec nationalists raise the spectre of separation if Meech fails

and Manitoba balked at ratifying the deal whose issue all of its previous aims revolved. But on that last August afternoon, Murray sounded convinced that New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna—one of the accord's hardest critics—was ready to relax his demands for significant changes to Meech Lake. "I am much more optimistic than I have been for a while," Murray remarked. "McKenna seems to be sending signals that he wants a deal."

But Murray had reason to reconsider his optimism after last week's Quebec election. A flurry of accusations by politicians on both sides of the Meech Lake debate appeared to darken the prospects for ratifying the deal by its June 1990 deadline. Starting that federation is not "the only interpretation" for Quebecers, newly elected Premier Robert Bourassa pressed his assertion that Meech Lake was necessary to stave off a no-aid of separatist sentiment in his province. In response, Manitoba politicians urged Bourassa of trying to block the most strident provisions into signing the accord, which had become a symbol among many English-Canadians for what they believe is the

process, he may consider leaving federal politics.

A report on the constitutional accord by an all-party committee of Manitoba M.L.A.s, expected to be released as early as this week, may deal Meech Lake another blow. Ever since Premier Gary Filmon withdrew his support for the accord last December—after Bourassa's government passed a law restricting minority language rights in Quebec—the Manitoba government's conditions for agreeing to Meech Lake have been uncertain. Last March, Filmon's minority government set up the committee with a mandate to define a common position from views expressed at public hearings across the province. Last week, senior officials in the Manitoba government said that its report will call for amendments to the accord—including alterations to a clause requiring unanimous consent of the provinces to before the Senate or create new provisions.

Manitoba's conditions could deadlock the process, since both Mulroney and Bourassa have insisted that the accord cannot be re-opened. Earlier this month, in a private briefing



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CANADA

for journalists, federal officials reiterated their belief that it would be impossible to get all the provinces to agree upon changes to the accord and thus to pass the amended accord through their various legislatures without it encountering the same setbacks as has the present version. But Manitoba MP Leader Gary Dine, who holds the balance of power in the Manitoba legislature, warned, "If Ottawa and Quebec say, 'Take it or leave it,' the answer is going to be, 'Leave it.'"

Last week's exchanges threatened to undercut a renewed—and redirected—federal drive to convince British Columbia of Meach Lake's merits. In recent weeks, senior Tory strategists have privately admitted that they erred in trying to sell Meach Lake as a "Quebec deal" when anti-Quebec sentiment is growing in English Canada. Said one senior Tory adviser: "We have to remind the other provinces that Meach offers something for everybody." In fact, the accord gives all provinces a voice in the appointment of senators and Supreme Court justices. Maloney, noting a recent meeting of senior ministers, told reporters that Meach Lake has "been put out as a trap to Quebec where as most of them it is a matter of the heart."

A similar message suffused the background briefing arranged for the media on Sept. 22—three days before Quebec's election. At the briefing, three senior government advisers who spoke on condition that their names not be used spent much time trying to counter criticisms of the accord's provisions. Among them: the clause that recognizes Quebec as a "distinct society" and the requirement that changes to federal institutions, such as the Senate, gain unanimous provincial approval. But, rather than raising concerns, the briefing simply triggered more counterattacks.

The furor arose when one official commented on Ottawa's concern that Newfoundland might not support the deal. Any such move would be legal, the official noted, but it "would cause symptoms as to the validity of a series of intergovernmental agreements." When that comment became public, Premier Clyde Wells angrily took it as a thinly veiled threat to lack federal programs in the impoverished province to support his Meach Lake. "It's official remarks, in fact, aimed only to harass Wells's view. Said the Newfoundland premier: "If there are no changes to the Meach Lake agreement that will be reasonably responsive to our concerns, we will have no alternative but to introduce a resolution to rescind it."

For his part, Bourassa proved to be equally unresponsive at the days after his election victory. Saying that Meach Lake must be accepted

by the rest of the country, he warned, "There is an inherent contradiction in the federal position as a means to achieve the ends of Quebec." Indeed, Bourassa's refusal to maneuver on Meach Lake may be limited by the premier's position on political alignment. While an Anglophone protest vote elected four monarch Equality

party's constitutional language previously shelled in atmosphere of growing co-operation among the parties warning over the accord that had been created over the past few months by several rounds of quiet diplomacy. McKenna, for one, has expressed the other premiers in search of a compromise that could save the original deal. Among his proposals: the creation of a separate resolution to be passed by all provincial legislatures requiring them to expand existing provisions for legislative sessions. But McKenna also told associates that he was developing enormous energy to obtaining the last Meach Lake milestone of Wells.

As well, Maloney and Pillman smoothed their personal rift at an hour-long meeting in Ottawa on Aug. 27. Relations between the two men have never been warm, and it was just early in the summer, the unannounced of the two fellow Conservatives over Meach Lake brought co-operation between the two governments in other areas is a useful help. But in the wake of their recent reconciliation, tentative plans are being made for a meeting between federal and Manitoba officials. And federal sentiment

to establish a high-profile reconciliation committee, which will be convened in Winnipeg in September, 1988, is expected to be approved by the federal cabinet this month. But while the three between Ottawa and Winnipeg are close, conflict to Meach Lake's supporters, last week's war of wits words may have left the accord's survival in doubt. Said Winnipeg businessman and Liberal party power broker (late) (late) Asper, a leading critic of the accord: "Over the edge of the report is not, the ball will be in Quebec's court. But some people believe that this latest round will put the heat out of an issue." And even its supporters admit that the increasing divergence of personal interests may doom the deal. Said one Tory close to Pillman: "Gary is also getting re-elected. He not only took to his bed the state of the state of a 'Winnipeg Churchill.' That position precluded the Meach Lake debate at the light to save the accord entered in final months.



Newfoundland's Wells • barely contained urge to revoke accord

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Maloney: a new approach



BRUCE WALLACE
in Ottawa



Barrett, McLaughlin (below): 'a debilitating, demanding, unyielding job'

The NDP drafts a star

After second thoughts, David Barrett runs

As a former premier of British Columbia, Sir David Barrett is well aware of the stresses of high political office. In fact, on Aug. 22, he said that the pressure at the top was such a demand that he would not seek the leadership of the federal New Democratic Party—a post he described as "a debilitating, demanding, unyielding job." But last week, after a flurry of backroom and public comments to convince him to reconsider, Barrett, 59, told an Ottawa news conference that his name would be on the ballot after all when some 3,000 New Democrats gather in Winnipeg on Dec. 2 to choose a successor to Edward Broadbent. Said Barrett: "Yes, it's a tough job, yes, it's debilitating. And yes, I am going to give it another shot."

That announcement brought steady raked to among NDP veterans. Barrett, a charismatic and witty political dynamo who served as B.C. premier from 1972 to 1975 and as opposition leader until 1984, was certain to breathe new life into what has so far been a listless leadership race. But while Barrett insisted that he was simply being to popular demand, the pressure on him to enter the race came largely from caucus men and labor leaders. These decisions to back the unyielding Barrett inevitably need questions not only about the party establishment's confidence in the race personally declared candidates, but also about the NDP's precariousness to being a reform party committed to making an electoral breakthrough in Quebec. Underlying these concerns, the 59

NDP candidates in the Quebec provincial election earlier in the week garnered barely one per cent of the vote, prompting Quebec NDP leader Gaston Nadeau to resign, declaring that his party was dead at that province. By week's end, some in the party, including Louis LaRue, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, were urging yet another so-called candidate to enter the race the Sunday-baptized Ontario NDP leader Robert Rae.

Barrett's decision to run clearly came as a blow to the six who were already in the race. They are: Mrs. Audrey McLaughlin, 52, of Whitehorse, Y.T.; Simon de Jong, 47, of Regina; Howard McKeown, 56, of Windsor; Ott. Steven Langford, 43, of nearby Amherstburg; Ch. Les Waddell, 46, of Vancouver, B.C.; and Roger LaGasse, 52, a teacher from Quebec, B.C., who has never held elected office. But none of the would-be leaders performed strongly during a series of all-candidates debates in Western Canada early in September. Then the candidates failed to impress key labor leaders and senior party officials at meetings in Toronto and Saskatoon. After time exhausted, party veterans began searching for new entrants

with the ability to fire up the race.

The search unearthed some signs of desperation. B.C. MP James Fehsen, a key Barrett supporter, said that one caller even suggested that the party approach actor Donald Sutherland, a New Brunswick native, as a potential leader. But most of the attention remained squarely on Barrett and Rae. Said Fehsen: "A hell of a pile of papers was done by a lot of people to encourage Rae and Barrett. The people looking were looking at both."

When it came, Barrett's announcement, combined with the continuing pressure on Rae to follow his lead, threatened to obscure the original idea of candidates. For one thing, more of those already in the race has announced caucus support to equal the 14 vote men who publicly endorsed Barrett even before he declared his candidacy. But several of the other contenders said that the week's events demonstrated the party establishment's desire to maintain control over the race. Waddell, for one, complained that delegates should ignore "the big shots in Toronto who run this campaign."

But few in the party were ready to suggest that Barrett's entry had demolished the other candidates' chances. Party members have already selected about a quarter of the delegates to the leadership convention. And party insiders said that a constituency meetings from Ottawa Centre to Thunder Bay to Vancouver, McLaughlin in particular had already looked up strong delegate support. Even Barrett leader Fehsen conceded that the Yukon MP was making rounds with the grassroots. Said Fehsen: "The media may not be impressed, but the assessment from those who have more, her or anyone is that she has been given a boost." As well, more of the vote went to backing McLaughlin as determined to choose a female leader. Said B.C. NDP MP Lynn Harder: "If you don't have the women of this party inside, you are in trouble."



Still leaving in the shadows was Rae, the 41-year-old Rhodes Scholar and ex-NDP who quit federal politics in 1982 to take the helm of the Ontario NDP. Rae would likely turn the support of Ontario labor unions, which will account for many of labor's approximately 500 delegates at the convention. And he would be the only credible candidate to work French Canada, while Barrett acknowledged last week that his inability to speak French was a handicap. He also said that Quebecers would not be the only focus of the nation's attention. A day before Barrett's declaration, Broadbent announced that he will resign his Commons seat—which he has held for 21 years—on Dec. 20. He did not say what he intends to do next, but his departure creates a clear field for whoever leads the NDP into the next decade.

MARC CLARK is in Ottawa

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Chrétien tests the pool

The pre-campaign campaign is under way

As the sun set on a few golfers finishing their last putt in the club's autumn air, 120 slightly drowsed Toronto-area Liberal supporters gathered under the pool clubhouse at the Credit Valley Golf and Country Club—much changed now numbers a \$12,500 attraction for the evening was billed as a fund-raiser for the Mississauga South Liberal riding association, but most of those present had paid the \$150 ticket price for one reason: to meet the man due to mount Gallup polls into in Canada's most popular political figure and the heavy favorite to become that party's next leader, Joseph-Jacques Jean Chrétien. Because the news media were not informed of the event, there were no intrusive television cameras and Chrétien seemed freely about the room to chat with the crowd. Throughout the evening, Chrétien stated that he has still not yet made up his mind whether to run in the race to replace leader John Turner. Said Chrétien: "I am travelling the country to see if there is any water in the swimming pool before I dive."

In spite of that disclaimer, Chrétien's candidacy for the Liberal leadership—so he decided at the convention in Calgary last June—against all but second. Scores like the one at the Mississauga country club have taken place across the country repeatedly since August, when Chrétien began visiting about a dozen ridings a week to build up his grassroots support. A close adviser to the Liberal cabinet minister said Mackenzie that Chrétien will likely announce that he is running at January. But Chrétien is not the only untested candidate out in the bushings. Montreal Liberal MP Paul Martin Jr. is spending more time than he has in his working days meeting with Liberal supporters in far-flung ridings. That fact aside, however, the fact that Martin is chairman of the Liberal Liberal test three on tonight, which is testing the country to hold hearings on the necessity of affordable housing, said an Ottawa-based adviser to Martin: "Paul is spending time in a lot of places that he doesn't really have very well."

By comparison, Chrétien's efforts are unduly modest. His campaign committee, which is chaired by longtime associate and former Chief of Canada's provincial John Rae, has already hired four paid staff members, set up full-time operations in the 18 provinces and attracted hundreds of volunteers. But the campaign's

greatest asset is clearly Chrétien himself. Since stepping into House of Commons seat at 1986, Chrétien has worked as a corporate lawyer in the Ottawa office of Lang Mulvihill Lash Johnston, while making himself available for party-led rallies and federal and provincial campaign appearances in Mississauga, the



Chrétien, drawing the grassroots at \$150 a ticket

chairman of the strategy, parties working from Sherrington, Ont., was finally evident. Many of the Liberal faithful were more interested in having their picture taken alongside the former lieutenant to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, or getting Chrétien's autograph than asking his questions about his policies. Said riding fund-raiser and Mississauga lawyer Neil Shuman: "People see him as a celebrity."

An middle-aged woman drank delicately from glasses of white wine and their husbands tipped stools. Chrétien, dressed in a dark suit, sat with his self-deprecating humor. When a few party members asked questions

about his stand on the Mississauga constitutional accord or the government's proposed Goods and Services Tax—he is against both—Chrétien gave only ground-level answers. But he did take time during his 10-minute address to attack Prime Minister Jean Mulvihill, whom Chrétien accused of coming at the demands of the provinces and failing to take good Canadian into. "We now have a nation more divided than was five years ago because Mulvihill did not stand for Canada," growled Chrétien. "He became the head waiter of the nation."

Later, Chrétien told Mackenzie that last week's Quebec election—in which the Parti Québécois and the independence rights equality party slightly reduced the Liberal's majority—did not affect his opposition to Mulvihill. "I have always said that our commitment," and Chrétien: "Three provinces have said that they cannot accept the accord without amendments. If it does not pass, we won't be worse off—we will just be back where we started."

For the most part, Chrétien was preaching to the converted. Public-school teacher Edward Barrington, for one, said he plans to vote the Liberal nomination in Mississauga South in the next election if Chrétien wins the party leadership. Said Barrington, who also sits on the local riding executive: "I have never seen a man stand up and speak so knowledgeably about Canada." Added Shuman: "If he meets every Liberal in the country, as he is doing, no one can beat him."

Chrétien's appearance also stressed the situation of at least one party lieutenant: Rhio Del Zotto, head of the party's Ontario wing and president of the increasingly successful development company, Tridel Enterprises Inc. When Del Zotto greeted Chrétien, the two were joined by another powerful Ontario developer, Janet Kozoff, who owns the Kozoff construction empire. Although Del Zotto has not publicly declared his support for any of the Liberal aspirants, and may in fact support one of Chrétien's rivals, the developer gently berated Kozoff about making a donation to the Liberal campaign. "I gave \$40,000 for Jean!" Del Zotto said with a chuckle.

Kozoff, pointing his finger at a smiling Chrétien, replied: "Don't worry. You can count on me."

Whether that was a sincere pledge heartily returned to Chrétien at the end of the night. "There is some water here and the pool," he said, "and some of the people here have said that they want to be part of the water." That week, Chrétien will carry his long-sleeved suit down to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, looking for more signs of rising water.

PAUL KARELA in Mississauga with
ROSS LATYF in Ottawa

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Kuper no longer wanted to "privatize, cozy meetings" with the Prime Minister

Declining influence

Ottawa shuts out the feminist lobby

The picture was darkened. Beginning in May, 1985, representatives of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC) had three meetings with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, at which they offered advice on women's issues. But NAC's first encounter with the head of the government that provides most of its budget was in May of 1987. Since then, relations between the Tories and NAC have deteriorated. Now, not only is Mulroney not consulting with the organization, but last April his government announced that an annual \$600,000 operating grant from Ottawa would be cut in half by 1990. And in Parliament proposals to end this aid with a number of issues that will probably affect women—including abortion and proposed changes to the unemployment insurance program—some feminists are concerned that Canada's largest, most visible women's group is no longer the one of the government.

For his part, Secretary of State Gerry Weiner says that the cuts were simply part of the government's overall attack on the federal deficit. But other observers say that NAC made itself as easy target for the Conservatives by urging women to vote against free trade—and Mulroney—in the 1984 election. At the same time, NAC's lobbying tactics have been the subject of controversy in Parliament Hill—and not just with the government. During the organization's annual "Lobby Day"—an all-out legislative session in which representatives

free trade, which it says will result in the loss of thousands of jobs for women, mostly in the service sector. Said Kuper, "NAC was created to monitor the government and educate Canadian women. Our finding should not be cut for performance but for lack of necessity."

Other feminists said that the organization has lost its own cause by appearing to be a divided house, citing as an example NAC's much-publicized 1986 annual general meeting during which grassroots members from across the country complained loudly that the organization was being run by a mostly Ottawa-based, left-leaning elite. Said Greta Bolman Nemmel, a co-director at Dawson College in Montreal, who was on the NAC planning committee from 1980 until 1987, "The public perception of NAC has changed for a reason. The cohesiveness is gone, now sitting in the hands of a small group who are concerned mostly with manipulating power and who have lost touch with what the women's movement was all about."

But even NAC's critics say that the organization remains a force to be reckoned with. For one thing, its membership has grown to 566 women's groups from 35 at the time of its founding in 1972. But feminists say that they are concerned that the lack of communication between NAC and the Prime Minister may limit the kind of the advice he receives—especially at a time when some important advisory positions on behalf of women remain unfilled. The president of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, for one, last been vacant since Sylvia Gold resigned on Aug. 31. As well, there has been no full-time advocate on women's issues in the Prime Minister's Office for eight months, since Denise Cole stepped down to become executive assistant to Mulroney's chief of staff.

For her part, McLaughlin maintains that Mulroney is still being kept well informed on women's issues. Said McLaughlin, "I told the Prime Minister on a regular basis and so do other women in cabinet." But critics say that consultation is too limited and has already resulted in policy problems. Said Linda Bell, NAC's first president of NAC from 1984 to 1986, "They are not even consulting poets. When you do that, you find out how many people want a child care program. You don't find out the best way to respond to that want." The relationship between NAC and the government is clearly a long way from being mended.

LISA VAN DUSEN in Ottawa

Holick: 'not effective'



LEAVING THE KILLING FIELDS

In town after town, Cambodians hoist the stars-and-stripes Vietnamese flag. Young women hang garlands of flowers on the shoulders of soldiers, and firecrackers burst last week during ceremonies held to honor departing Vietnamese troops. By and large, the last of what was once a 200,000-strong occupying force, riding in a rattling column of about 600 vehicles, had withdrawn to Vietnam along Highway 1, connecting the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Many of the Vietnamese troops had used the route for almost 11 years ago when they invaded Cambodia to overthrow the country's leader, Pol Pot, and the murderous Khmer Rouge regime, which slaughtered more than one million Cambodians between 1975 and 1979.

Meanwhile, fear and doubt enveloped the survivors. Many Cambodians say that they are deeply concerned that Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas may regain power by overthrowing the Vietnamese-installed government. As well, even of the 30 nations that Cambodia had invited to monitor the Vietnamese withdrawal, including Canada, refused to send observers because officials said that the process should have been part of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict that would include the formation of an interim coalition government leading to elections. For its part, China will likely continue backing the Khmer Rouge, while the Soviet Union, which supported the 1978 Vietnamese invasion, will probably continue its backing for the Phnom Penh government. Meanwhile, President George Bush has given no indication that the United States is about sending aid to two top Cambodian resistance factions allied with the Khmer Rouge. U.S. officials say that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the non-Communist leader of the three-party rebel coalition, is the only figure who can unite all the Cambodian factions.

On the eve of the Vietnamese withdrawal, a last-minute attempt by Thai Prime Minister Chatulchai Chulalongkorn to negotiate a ceasefire broke down between the various factions. And last week, former Cambodian prime minister Son Sann, representing the resistance coalition that is recognized by the United Nations as the

THE PROSPECT OF CIVIL WAR RETURNS AS THE VIETNAMESE WITHDRAW FROM CAMBODIA

legitimate government of Cambodia, claimed that the withdrawal was incomplete. He told the UN General Assembly that Vietnam left behind at least 30,000 soldiers disguised as Cambodians and that another 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers had been sent to Cambodia. He said, "I was prepared to discuss for a quiet war."

The Khmer Rouge and their non-Communist allies have been battling the Phnom Penh government for a decade. During much of that time, Vietnam and Cambodia negotiated with China, the United States and several Southeast Asian states to stop sending the rebels aid. In exchange for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation forces, but negotiations failed, and last April, Vietnam, struggling with its own weakened economy, announced unilaterally that it would pull out its remaining 20,000 troops by September.

Still, concerns that the Khmer Rouge will defeat its weaker non-Communist allies and government forces have led some legislators in Washington to refuse U.S. support of the rebel coalition. While James Leach, an Iowa congressman, in a congressional letter said, "We should wash our hands of the armed conflict. The Khmer Rouge should be de-



posed and severely disarmed, not allowed to reassemble once again on a grand scale."

Cambodian Prime Minister Hui Sen claims that his government is strong enough to control the Khmer Rouge. Other officials say that the government has about 50,000 troops and owns 100,000 village militias. But the Phnom Penh regime faces a Khmer Rouge army with an estimated 400,000 men and five very non-Communist factions that together

Withdrawing Vietnamese troops: facing a grim future at home

over 100,000 in southern Cambodia near the Thai border.

Western experts say that the Cambodian army, which has been largely idle as Vietnamese soldiers did most of the fighting over the past decade, is made up of poorly paid young draftees who are reluctant to fight. The desertion rate is high, they add, and Phnom Penh will have difficulty winning off the well-armed and ruthless Khmer Rouge forces.

"Kierwae in my village is very afraid," Thia Mao, 36, told *Meridian's* in the sit in a wheelchair at a provincial hospital, but black potholes faded over the attempt of her two legs, which were blown off by a mine that she said was planted by the Khmer Rouge. She added, "I don't want to go back home. I'm afraid some village leaders can protect me."

The military operations hurt the Vietnamese both in lives and at economic terms. A Vietnamese military spokesman said recently that 55,000 soldiers and Vietnamese civilians along the border have been killed since the hostilities began. As well, leaders in Hanoi have suffered increasing economic pressure from a trade boycott by most of the non-Communist world. High unemployment has contributed to rising crime, and scores of disillusioned Vietnamese

have fled from the country on rickety sailboats. For many of the Vietnamese soldiers returning home last week, the future seemed grim. Vietnam's army newspaper *Quen Da Hieu* said in August that there were another jobs not laid for them.

But the future for Cambodia is even more threatening. Spokesmen for the three resistance factions and the Phnom Penh government all say that they want to negotiate a solution to their conflict. They have agreed that Cambodia should hold free elections. But they cannot agree on the composition of an interim government that would supervise the balloting. Sihanouk insists on including the Khmer Rouge in order to reach a truly peaceful struggle. But Prime Minister Hui Sen unilaterally refuses to consider a coalition with the Khmer Rouge.

With political negotiations embroiled, it seemed likely that the civil factions would compete on the battlefield and use party establishments a clear superiority. But those Cambodians who survived the killing fields of Pol Pot and the 11-year occupation by Vietnam, the latest prisoners little reward

embodied, it seemed likely that the civil factions would compete on the battlefield and use party establishments a clear superiority. But those Cambodians who survived the killing fields of Pol Pot and the 11-year occupation by Vietnam, the latest prisoners little reward

MARY McNEITH with NICHOLAS CUNNINGHAM in Phnom Penh

World Notes

BATTILING THE DRUG LORDS

In an impassioned speech to the UN General Assembly, Colombian President Virgilio Barco appealed for greater international aid in his battle against the country's powerful cocaine cartels. Meanwhile, in California, police and federal agents raided a Los Angeles warehouse and seized at least 20 tons of cocaine worth as much as \$5 billion on the street—and about \$12 million in cash.

COALITION CRISIS

An Egyptian peace plan threatened to split Israeli coalition government. Shimon Peres, leader of the right Likud party, has accepted the Egyptian proposal for peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians in Cairo. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, leader of the right-wing Likud party, said that talking to Arabs implied that Israel was conceding the heavily-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would represent "a surrender."

HOUSING SCANDAL

Former U.S. housing secretary Samuel Pierce, involved in 1985 scandal over night against self-incrimination, refused to testify before a congressional committee investigating allegations of mismanagement and self-enrichment at the agency during the Reagan administration.

A VIOLENT VISIT

Suspected Communist rebels shot and killed two American employees of a U.S. military base north of Manila just as Vice-President Dan Quayle arrived in the Philippines, in part to discuss extending the base's mission. In Manila, U.S. military commanders denouncing closure of the bases protested Quayle's three-day visit.

LEBANONIAN FAITH TAKES

A week after Lebanese factions and Syria in Beirut, Lebanon agreed to a peace. Christian and Muslim members of the Lebanese parliament met in Saudi Arabia to discuss political relations and a charter for national reconciliation in an effort to end the country's 14-year civil war.

PANAPANDURO CHARGED

The Greek parliament voted to try former Socialist prime minister Andreas Papandreu on charges of accepting money linked to a \$250-million bank embezzlement scandal. Hours later, the Conservative government ordered a pardon, which was found last summer with the alleged objective of promoting former Socialist ministers allegedly tied to financial scandals—measured in resignation and scheduled a New Year's general election.



Cambodian soldiers: poorly paid young draftees

controlled about 25,000 guerrillas. In fact, last week, Cambodia's defense minister, The Rains, announced that Khmer Rouge guerrillas had seized some territory around the coastal coast

THE UNITED NATIONS

Chemical disarmament

The superpowers propose a major arms cutback

In the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev received under heavy domestic pressure as he battles to revive a moribund economy and deal with the country's uneasy minorities. But at the United Nations last week, his government once again demonstrated its airy mastery of superpower diplomacy. Just a day after President George Bush told the General Assembly that he was only to make nuclear arms and day-out in America's chemical weapons stockpile, the Soviets said that they were prepared to exceed that offer. Foreign Minister Shevardnadze called for both sides to slash their stockpiles and stop producing all chemical weapons. But Bush said that the United States could not take that broad action until a global ban is agreed. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is committed to the provision of a new generation of chemical weapons.

The exchanges may, in fact, have been largely a public-relations contest. On the one hand, Congress has already mandated the destruction of all stocks of chemical weapons by 1997. On the other, the Soviets remained sensitive about the real use of these stocks of poison gas. Still, many diplomats welcomed the contest as a further step away from the Cold War. Still a senior UN official. "They are now competing to see who can seem the most peace-loving, and that has to be a good thing."

On another front, Shevardnadze had a one-hour meeting at the UN with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark in which the two men discussed bilateral agreements likely to be signed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney during his visit to Moscow in November. Clark said that those agreements would include "the role the Canadian private sector can play in helping Mr. Gorbachev succeed in the economic changes he's trying to bring to the Soviet Union." And in the field of disarmament, Shevardnadze accepted Canada's offer to host the first of a series of conferences aimed at working out an "open skies" treaty. Under such an agreement, NATO and Warsaw Pact nations would be able to make short-notice inspections before over each other's territory.

Bush's proposal on chemical weapons was made during his first speech to the world only as President. He had served as ambassador to the UN in 1971 and 1972. Even before the conclusion of a global treaty banning chemical weapons, he said the United States was willing to start destroying weapons within 90 per cent of its stockpile. In fact, Soviets would take parallel action. The President added that after a treaty was signed, Washington would accept 98 per



Bush at the UN: a public-relations contest

cent of its stocks within eight years. And when all other nations with chemical weapons capabilities signed the treaty, Washington would accept the remaining two per cent.

Before Shevardnadze made his counterproposal, Elia Harris of the Washington, D.C.,

Shevardnadze moving away from the Cold War



based Brookings Institution said that Bush's plan was "largely meaningless." She pointed out that the destruction of existing U.S. stockpiles had already been scheduled—as had the production of sales-to-export heavy weapons, those in which two separate, hazardous chemicals become lethal when combined. Critics also said that a global treaty could never be fully effective as long as even one of the more than 26 countries that Bush said were able to produce poison gas refused to sign.

Responding to such criticism, Secretary of State James Baker stated that if the Americans and the Soviets agreed on a treaty it would "serve as an example" to Third World countries like Libya or Iran, which used poison gas in its recent war with Iraq. He added that the United States would consider applying economic sanctions against countries that did not join the ban. The Americans have roughly 26,000 tons of poison gas in storage. The Soviets about 154,000 tons, but some Western analysts believe that they have as much as 300,000 tons.

For his part, Shevardnadze urged Washington to "cease the production of chemical weapons, as we're already doing." Then he called for a complete bilateral destruction of all stockpiles, even before a treaty was signed. But when asked if he feared that such action could be interpreted as a threat, Bush replied, "No, absolutely not." The superpowers must retain some chemical weapons, he said, as a means of deterrence under intense to join in the ban.

Bush also rejected another Shevardnadze proposal calling for a commitment to nuclear testing. Dedicated the President, "No long as we see degradation for deterrence on nuclear weapons, I would have difficulty eliminating it." He said that Washington will not "in some long wait or only in defense, just because we are working more closely with the Soviets." Still, the President approved legislation about obtaining a 50-per-cent reduction in the superpowers' long-range missile arsenals, saying there was a "great likelihood" that he and Gorbachev will sign a strategic arms reduction treaty at a summit meeting next year.

In refusing to "do something silly," Bush apparently had in mind the warning issued by Defense Secretary Frank Cheney the previous day in the Pentagon's first statement of Soviet military strength. The Soviet Union, said Cheney, was still capable of "destroying the very survival of the United States."

Clearly, there remained a real snag for the proposed "open skies" treaty and other confidence-building measures.

JOHN BIERMAN in New York City

CHINA

Symbols of danger

Anniversary festivities mask social unrest

As everywhere there had been arranged for Beijing's vast Tiananmen Square last Sunday the 30th anniversary of the 1949 revolution, citizens gathered and moved during a sea of brightly colored flowers. But the lavish party, marking the 40th anniversary of Communist rule in China, was memorable for another reason: For many Chinese, the fireworks display masked the pre-dawn hours of June 4, when the soldiers and streaks of light sent these of tracer bullets and tank fire that killed thousands—possibly thousands—of the pro-democracy demonstrators who had been occupying the square for seven weeks. Still, the government was unable to find any significant alternative to Tiananmen, the Square of the Gate of Heavenly Peace, as the focus for the celebration. This powerful symbol of the square is circled by any other site in modern China.

It is the main entrance to the Forbidden City of China's emperors, and in previous centuries it was the symbolic doorway to the selected palace from which the Sons of Heaven ruled the Middle Kingdom. In modern times, the Forbidden City marks the heart of the capital and the Maoist's Kowloon, the lower and workplace of the nation's Communist leaders. Like Moscow's Red Square, Tiananmen is flanked by the holy shrines of the regime—the Great Hall of the People, the Mao Mausoleum, and the National Museum. In the middle of the square stands the Monument of the People's Heroes. Chinese say that wherever capitals Tiananmen controls the heartbeat of the nation.

The square has been the scene of some of the most memorable events in modern China. It was there that Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic before a million people on Oct. 1, 1949. During the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, the Grand Red Guards routinely paraded there. And in 1976, millions of people defied a government ban to crowd the square in mourning for the death of legendary Premier Chou En-lai. The government's use of force against the mourners eventually led to the fall of the powerful Gang of Four, who sought to impose rigid Marxist orthodoxy and the advent of Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms and so-called open-door policy.

But four decades after Chairman Mao Tse-tung's People's Liberation Army marched into Tiananmen without firing a shot, his successors had to involve martial law and use propaganda to restore the square of unbroken order. Officials had to stage last weekend's party under heavy security, an indicator that



Children rehearsing in Tiananmen Square's memories

they are heavily aware of a lingering, widespread resentment.

That anger was evident during preparations for the celebrations. In the Shi Jie Kou street, a major thoroughfare to China's third-line Premier Li Peng appeared on a wall on the middle of the wall. In bright red characters on a gleaming white background, it read, "Li Peng will have to pay when martial law is lifted." Soldiers stepped the power down, but a bigger version appeared the next day. On most nights, red light sticks could be heard, and there were daily reports in Beijing newspapers of snipers firing at martial-law troops. Throughout the week, in the square itself, rows of thousands of white-red security men practiced riot-control tactics.

At the celebrations got underway, the authorities had removed most—but not all—crowds of the body two months during which Tiananmen Square was in the hands of youthful protesters. Where four months earlier the students' emblematic Goddess of Democracy stood, the government erected a permanent monument depicting a worker, a peasant, a soldier and an intellectual. But de-

TWO TUBAS TO TOKYO...





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WORLD

spite a massive cleanup, some pro-democracy slogans and the murals of Tiananmen and bullets were still faintly visible.

As well, officialdom still huddles under the surface of campus life. The government has severely punished students for instigating the burning, the movement of students and colleges has been studied, all students are being forced to undergo intense political indoctrination, and the entire first-year class at Beijing University has been sent away for a year of military and political training. But on the 100th-day anniversary of the massacre, there was a 10-minute power outage on Beijing University campus. When lights came back on, areas of the campus were strewn with white flowers and fake paper money—traditional Chinese offerings for the dead.

Meanwhile, for the first time since Mao Zedong led the fight against the decaying Manchu dynasty from abroad at the turn of the century, a concerted opposition movement has sprung up overseas. It includes such names as Ben Jiao and Su Shaozhi—avidly supported by exiled Communist party leader Zhao Ziyang who were strongly censured to reform before going into exile. They have pledged to fight for a new regime in China and for reforms patterned along the lines of those at Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet Union.

Last week, a self-styled national and international reaction to the shooting of the students seemed likely to cloud the success of the 40th-anniversary celebrations. Many foreign diplomats, including Canadian Ambassador Noel Dykes, boycotted the party in Tiananmen Square. And few Chinese appeared to be in a festive mood for the three-day holiday, despite additional food supplies in the stores, streets awash with brightly colored potted plants and an outpouring of propaganda about the benefits of 40 years of communism.

As well, many Chinese say that Communist successes are clearly limited. Despite the economic advances of the past four decades, the country has not advanced nearly as fast as many of its Asian neighbors, and its 1.1 billion people also lack basic personal liberties.

China enjoyed 10 years of unopposed economic reforms and openness under the rule of Deng Xiaoping, but there has been no political liberalization and no creation of an effective leadership succession mechanism. On Oct. 1, 1989, the country remained a firmly dominated by the policies of one man as on Oct. 1, 1949, when Mao proclaimed the republic in Tiananmen Square. The events of last June revealed that Mao's successor, the 85-year-old Deng, did not have a successor to whom he could hand over power.

Deng may be trying to groom a younger leader to take over from him, but he has already tried to accomplish that twice and

failed. He promoted Hu Yaobang, a reform-minded Communist party secretary who proved to be combative and whom the Politburo removed from office in 1987. Then he advanced Zhao, whose hawk liners litened for the summer upheavals and later overthrew. Observers say that Deng's closest favorite, current party chief Jiang Zemin, may fare little better.

Meanwhile, effective power is in the hands both of Deng and of the old red legions whom he recalled from retirement to help him deal with the student crisis. Those ancient Communists, still in command of the historic Long March of the 1930s, include Chen Biao, Peng Zhen and Wang Zhaohua. Having skillfully maneuvered them out of office in 1987, Deng had to bring them back again to overthrow Zhao and maintain his own position as the face of the popular revolt.

The younger representatives of those old men in Premier Li, G. Li, a barrister who evaded martial law and who is widely disliked. Some Western diplomats in Beijing say it is possible that Deng or the Politburo will eventually remove Li and make him accept the blame for the shooting of the students. For now, he

remains a strong conservative force in Jiang's Politburo.

The early signals of China's current economic and social crisis were apparent before the student uprising. Over the past decade, Deng had moved people's living standards, opened the country to the outside world, imported market forces into the economy and imported foreign capital and expertise. But after remarkable achievements, his reform programs ran into difficulties. As he attempted to loosen control economic controls and introduce price reforms, inflation and unemployment increased while corruption spread. Deng could neither meet people's rising economic expectations, nor consider the Western ways of thinking, which inspired anti-fascism and the young to demand a political liberation that was unacceptable to him.

A decade of relative stability, prosperity and opening to the outside world under Deng has created a broadly based desire—still unfulfilled—for greater political freedom. Said one veteran Western diplomat in Beijing: "If Mao's heyday, millions passionately believed in communism and thought it could save China. Now, it is hard to find people like that, even party members." Clearly, the people's yearning for reform will increase before China's hard-line leaders celebrate a fifth decade of Communist rule.

JOHN HERRMAN with LOUISE MARSHALL in Beijing

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Gorbachev at Supreme Soviet: an awareness that speed is critical

THE SOVIET UNION

Is time running out?

Legislators confront the nation's problems

When he arrived in Moscow in September from his home town of Minsk, Alexander Zhuravlev, a member of the Supreme Soviet, brought with him a new sense of urgency and frustration. Two months ago, at the close of the first-ever session of the country's newly revamped legislature, Zhuravlev recalled, "We were euphoric about the decisions we made." But since returning to his home republic of Byelorussia to meet constituents, Zhuravlev has discovered that "the people have grown far less enthusiastic." Instead, many of them criticized legislative members for failing to deal with the country's rapidly deepening social and economic problems. Last week, at the start of a new session of the Supreme Soviet, Zhuravlev said that he and fellow deputies are determined to heed their critics. He declared, "To ease our concerns, we have got to act fast."

In fact, the resumption of Supreme Soviet sessions was marked by a palpable concern that time is running out for resolving a number of potentially catastrophic problems. Among them: the possibility of hyperinflation, a dramatic worsening of food and consumer supplies, a tide of nationalism across the Soviet

Union's 15 republics, growing unrest and explosive tensions among many of the country's more than 100 different ethnic groups. In response, the Kremlin, led by President Mikhail Gorbachev, said that it is prepared to take tough and immediate measures. Declared Gorbachev, "These months and the next year at two are, perhaps, decisive for our destiny." In a separate speech, he added, "We are all aware of the need to tighten discipline and strengthen state and public order in this country." Meanwhile, Finance Minister Valentin Pavlov, who called the country's current economic situation "a crisis," tabled a budget aimed at halving the country's current \$240-billion annual deficit. His proposals included reduced spending on military weapons and sharply increased production of consumer goods.

Those measures were expected less than a week after a shakeup in the ruling Politburo removed two leading hard-line conservatives, including Vladimir Shcherbitsky, who last week also lost his post as Ukrainian party chief. And they reflect Gorbachev's impatience with the pace of perestroika (economic and political restructuring) and the problems he is encountering. His apparent new emphasis on law and

order measures—a topic he discussed several times last week—are a result of widespread concerns over organized crime and ethnic-related rioting. Soviet justice ministry figures show that, between the first half of 1989 and the similar period last year, there was a 52-per-cent increase in reported crimes—and a 45-per-cent increase in violent crimes. As a result, despite sharp cuts in other sectors, the new budget proposes devoting an additional \$1 billion to crime-prevention programs.

At the same time, Kremlin leaders made clear that they are prepared to consider future ethnic violence with enough retaliatory measures. Last week, Gorbachev said that the despotic Transcaucasian regime of Nagorno-Karabakh in the republic of Azerbaijan is now the "greatest concern" of the Soviet

leadership. In the fight for control of the region—populated by largely Christian Armenians in the predominantly Muslim republic—more than 500 people have died in the past 20 months. Throughout September, as Azerbaijani blockade of trade supplies destined for neighboring Armenia caused severe shortages and stopped restoration work on areas devastated by a massive earthquake that killed more than 20,000 Armenians last December.

At the center of the fighting within Nagorno-Karabakh, Soviet interior ministry soldiers have been repeatedly attacked by local militants—even when delivering badly needed supplies by helicopter. Said Col. V. A. Shcherbinov, a political officer with the interior ministry: "The local authorities do little to ensure the soldiers' readiness, although it is the troops that bring vital help." Last week, after two soldiers were killed by an attacking mob, Gorbachev told the Supreme Soviet that the government would take "concrete measures" to end violence.

Later, an interior ministry official said on Soviet television that his troops would "respond with force" to violence. The day after Gorbachev warned the leaders of the squabbling southern republics to negotiate an end to the riot in Minsk, the Soviet union reported that violence had lessened, and that flight troops guarded by interior ministry troops had resumed shipments of building materials and potatoes to Armenia. But the potatoes were stolen after sitting idle for weeks in the lot in Azerbaijan.

Just before the start of the Supreme Soviet session, Pravda, the Communist party daily newspaper, published a Central Committee document that seems certain to anger many already dissatisfied members across the country. While exhorting the Kremlin's le-

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ent pressure to give sovereignty to the republic, the plan adopted by the policymaking Central Committee stipulates that any republic can leave that ostracized Soviet law can be overridden. It also discusses a "noncooperation principle" aimed to bring separate Communist parties in the republics and calls for the overthrow of Khrushchev in the state language across the country. Western diplomats said that the watered-down plans for greater republic autonomy reflected Gorbachev's frustration over the republics' failure to end their nationalist demonstrations despite repeated warnings.

Soviet authorities acknowledge that an increased emphasis on law-and-order measures often, at best, a partial solution to rising crime and ethnic violence. A principal cause of both, many Soviets say, is economic and social unrest that has left many people feeling that there are few promising alternatives if they can take for granted. Declared a recent document on ethnic tensions prepared by the Soviet Academy of Social Sciences. "The ethnic situation involves a far wider range of social problems."

In the face of severe shortages, Soviets, particularly the elderly, fear that they could be the government's criticism of past leaders. Still, Vladimir Brudov, a 60-year-old pensioner and veteran of the Second World War, "I [the pensioner] remember Lenin! Stalin was so bad, how was it that everyone had something to eat?" Many Soviets add that the sweeping self-criticism that the country's leadership has undertaken would erode faith in the Soviet Union's most central institutions. When Gorbachev met recently with a group of writers and lawyers, many of whom complained that their faith in the Communist party has been badly shaken by reports of public attacks on it.

For their part, supporters of reform say that it is more important to try to correct mistakes than to obscure them. "We'd recently, we have managed that the nation has no past," declared Natalia Maslov, a Supreme Soviet member from the republic of Turkmenia. "The reality is different." In fact, the government estimates that 45 million of the Soviet Union's 244 million people now live below the poverty line. And, although the Soviet Constitution guarantees every adult the right to work, other government estimates show that between 10 million and 15 million people are now unem-

ployed. Still, Yana Oshchepkova, a deputy from the Central Asia republic of Uzbekistan, "We have got to draft and enact a law on employment stating unambiguously how the right to work shall be insured."

But it is not clear how the government will be able to provide the seed for new social programs with its own growing financial problems. Last week's budget has ambitious aims, but it did not explain how many of them will be achieved. New taxes on private enterprises, or "cooperatives," were imposed with a new progressive income tax rate, will increase revenues.



American demonstrators confronting ethnic strife

must but likely must only a fraction of the additional 100 million that the former empire is looking for. It is also not clear how successful the government will be in its plans to float an internal, and unguaranteed, \$120-billion bond issue. Some factions that now protest military weapons are expected to switch to grabbing consumer goods. But other groups, based on Western diplomats' expressed doubts that the hard-pressed government can meet its goal of increasing production of consumer items by 50 percent by a year.

Still, Soviet officials say that they must find a

way to reach that goal. Private reported last week that "out of 276 home consumer goods, 243 cannot be found in shops, including soap, toothpaste, razor blades, notebooks, pencils, clothing and shoes." That said, Khrushchev, a representative of Leningrad in the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies, to predict that unions support measures are taken soon to ease shortages, "we will face a wave of strikes unless anything happens in the West."

The shortages have helped fuel strong resentment of the co-operative movement. Although limited private ownership of enterprises is one of the keystones of Gorbachev's reforms, many Soviets regard these enterprises as a betrayal of socialist principles. They also contend that co-operatives make affluent pockets while upholding old badly needed consumer items from state stores. At last week's Supreme Soviet session, several members called for the outright abolition of co-operatives. Although Gorbachev has continued to defend the principle of limited private enterprise, he has promised to take measures to limit their profits. Declared the Soviet body, "We have to take into account the mood of the people."

A further problem is the sharply decreasing value of the ruble. Although Soviet currency cannot be used outside the country, its formal exchange rate, brokenly lower at around 13, a year ago, black-market rates in Moscow were offering an exchange rate of six rubles for one Canadian dollar—and that rate has never stabilized in the past. Soviet economists acknowledge government must efforts were covered by simply printing more rubles. Now, the country is stuck in its own paper currency, which has led to fears of rising inflation. One member of the Soviet State Planning Committee told the weekly *Moscow News* that the country has the equivalent of 10 cents worth of goods for every dollar in circulation. And the official said, "The situation is such that we are running short of even the paper for printing money."

Faced with these challenges, Gorbachev and Supreme Soviet deputies will have to confront fundamental issues regarding their role in leaders. Said Alexander Zhuravskiy, "The deputies must meet with the electorate more often." For his part, an important Gorbachev did not seem to be in a mood for debate. He told deputies that the new session should feature "efficiency and critical use of time." And that he would not speculate about the country's future, it was another sign that both time and resources are running short.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow

THE POWER OF CANADA POST

Like many corporate wars, the latest battle for the multibillion-dollar Canadian parcel carrier service began with a minor skirmish. On Sept. 2, before a postal services review committee (meeting in Toronto, Glenn Smith, president of United Parcel Service Canada Ltd., accused Canada Post Corp. of stealing customers with what he called substandard and "predatory" pricing. United Parcel is the largest privately owned courier company in the world but was worried about competition from Canada's emboldened post office. When Smith's accusations finally reached Canada Post president Donald Lauder in Edmonton later that day, he took the attack as a compliment. Said Lauder: "I thought, 'Sincerely, finally someone that we're hearing.' It was great." And Lauder's new was shared among Tory politicians in Ottawa last week, as the government prepared to launch a series of hearings into the possible privatization of Canada's suddenly profit-hungry postal system.

Lauder: a drive for profits



OTTAWA PREPARES TO PRIVATIZE CANADA'S NEW-LOOK, PROFIT-HUNGRY POSTAL SYSTEM

For Lauder and Canada Post, United Parcel's anger signalled a milestone: in one of the most dramatic turnarounds in Canadian corporate history just eight years ago, the post office was a government department, \$600 million in debt, employing one-quarter of the entire federal government labor force and carrying perhaps the country's most reputation for inefficiency. Angry labor unions and constant political interference beset the corporation. Now, four months after astonishing Canadians with the announcement of a \$96-million profit on revenues of \$3.4 billion for the 1989 fiscal year—its first profit in 30 years—Canada Post's managers have created what they describe as an aggressive, private-sector-style company. Said Canada Post group vice-president Willem Stensley: "There is no question that all of our competitors will take notice of us." And with Canada Post confidently predicting it will start producing \$273 million annually by 1994, the Conservative government is stepping up the debate surrounding the possible sale of the Crown corporation. Herve Andrieu, the minister responsible for Canada Post, told *McGraw-Hill* that he expects the corporation to make the same average profit in any company its size. To do that, independent financial analysts say Canada Post will have to earn a 16- to 18-percent return on investment, compared with last year's five per cent. Postal union leaders, who were scheduled to resume annual bargaining for their next contract this week, have threatened to strike over the growing and controversial privatization issue. They say that Canada Post's drive for

profits will destroy universal postal services in Canada.

But the government increased speculation last week that it is determined to privatize Canada Post with the announcement that the Conservative consumer affairs committee, led by Conservative chairman Garth Turner, will hold public hearings on the subject later this fall. And Andrieu is already considering what type of buyer Canada Post should go to. Said the minister: "I'd look at issue sort of widely held shareholdings. I'd like to use a lot of employee participation." And Andrieu adds that he is more concerned with postal operations than with privatization. "My job is the chief executive officer of this corporation is to run it for the shareholders, wherever they may be," he added.

As a government department, the post office's managers had little control over how it operated: labor contracts and all major spending were ultimately determined by the federal Treasury Board. And most appointments, from mail postmasters to the postmaster general, were made by politicians who also set postal regulations and policy. Said Andrieu: "A lot of

National mail-control centre in Ottawa: millions invested in new technology

what was wrong in the past came from the effects of political interference and the pursuit of political goals that were sometimes designed to serve political objectives."

But in 1981, what was seen as a desperate bid to get the post office under control, and after a bitter 45-day strike, the Liberal government announced the creation of Canada Post. At the same time, the government gave the new Crown corporation—struggling under a \$600-million deficit—marching orders that appeared at the time to be all but impossible: break even by 1986.

The angriest called upon to halt that mandate and turn Canada's ancient anti-delivery system into an aggressive, efficient—and competitive—firm, was Michael Warren, the tall, potnosed former Ontario deputy minister and head of the Toronto Transit Commission. Warren recalls that, when he arrived, he found the situation to be far worse than he had expected. Edward Lane, Canada Post's corporate manager of regulatory affairs, said that Warren was shocked to discover that "there were no

financial reporting systems. People would get a bill and not know why or what it was for." Lane added, "Nobody even knew what it cost to process a letter."

Warren spent nearly five years in the job, and when Lauder replaced him in February, 1986, he too said that was surprised by the depth of the problems. At his first management meeting in Ottawa, Lauder asked what he wanted to be a simple question: He wanted to know how much mail Canada Post processed and delivered on any given day. But, recalled Lauder, "The answer was, 'We don't know.' He said that he was stunned by the response. "You cannot run a reliable distribution system without that type of information. It was somewhat chaotic," said Lauder.

Undaunted, Lauder launched his drive to cut Canada Post's dependency on the federal treasury and promised that it would soon be self-sufficient. To accomplish that, he cut back on the post office's delivery program, streamlining reliability over speed of delivery and eliminating its then-excessively expensive and



Business Notes

MILKITE PURCHASES APPROVED

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission approved Macklin Hunter Ltd.'s \$600-million takeover of Seckco Communications Ltd., the largest media buyout in Canadian history. But the commission also ruled that Macklin Hunter, which includes Miramax's among its holdings, has to retain some of Seckco's assets that it planned to resell—including Hamilton, Ont., TV station CICS. At the same time, the CRTC ordered the company to give up \$21.2 million in profits from the deal as a trust fund to be used to strengthen and improve the Canadian broadcasting system.

RAT FIGHTS BACK

RAT Industries put off British, which is attempting to prevent a hostile \$25.4-billion takeover bid by British Telecom for James Goldsmith, announced that it will sell off \$5 billion of its non-tobacco and nonfinancial assets. But RAT also announced that it will return its 49 per cent controlling interest in the Montreal-based conglomerate Imasco Ltd., which controls Imperial Tobacco Ltd. and Canada's Transat Ltd.

CAMPUS SHARES FALL

Investors sold large numbers of Campus Corp. shares, reflecting doubts about the effectiveness of the \$1.2-billion rescue package worked out between Toronto's billionaire Rothman family and Campus Corp. owner and founder Robert Campus. The shares dropped to a 50-week low of \$9.50 last week from a high of \$22 on Sept. 27.

SONY BUYS COLUMBIA

Columbia Pictures Entertainment Inc., the 89-year-old entertainment conglomerate that produced such hit movies as *Gladiators*, announced that it will accept a \$4.6-billion takeover offer from Sony Corp. The giant Japanese audio and video manufacturer's entry comes to Columbia's Murray of 2,900 movies and more than 23,000 TV episodes.

RAISING THE STAKES

Shares in Toronto-based Connaught Pharmaceuticals Inc. soared to \$300 in the takeover battle for the company excluded last week. On Monday, Finnish pharmaceutical giant Laitila Merck dropped its proposal to merge with Connaught and instead offered \$27 for outstanding shares. A spokesman for a competing consortium of Swedish-owned Ciba-Geigy and California-based Glaxo Corp. said it had not yet decided whether to make a competing bid.

operational objective of next-day service.

Leader also invested millions of dollars in new technology to improve efficiency on what he describes as "the largest distribution system in the country." Using more than 150

optical systems registers, the country's mail processing was standardized, often cutting the number of handling steps in half. The engineers also introduced tougher profit formulas, led Leader. "We had machines capable of processing 1,000 pieces of mail an hour, but they were handling only 500."

But he says that he takes most pride in the establishment of the national control centre, a state-of-the-art mail-sorting system, in Ottawa. At the centre, a communications and distribution team tracks mail loads, transportation systems and weather across the entire Canadian mail delivery system, around the clock.

As a result, problems such as an aircraft missing its connection or a developing storm can be addressed quickly. Leader's cost-cutting and streamlining has not only been a profitable exercise, but productivity, measured by the amount of mail processed each hour, has increased by more than 77 per cent.

He also encouraged privatization by forging ahead with plans to replace hundreds of post offices with independent franchisees set up in businesses ranging from flower shops to pharmacies. The franchisees, operated by non-union staff, usually receive less than half of the \$13.50-\$14 hourly rate of unionized postal workers, have proven to be both cheaper to operate and more accessible for most customers. They represent Canada Post's boldest demonstration of privatization. Union and public attacks on the franchising program slowed some of the changes, but with support from postal minister Aulie, there are now 3,000 franchisees across the country and at least 400 more are planned.

Leader has also steered the post office aggressively into the retail marketplace, a move that would obviously appeal to future shareholders, but one that clearly angers private firms such as United Parcel. In the explosive national courier market, which one postal official was once laudably cited as a result of Canada Post's own poor performance, the Crown firm has been. Following its own courier service, known as Priority Courier, and Canada Post officials must that their courier business is both self-sufficient and produces significant profits, but they refused, for what they described as "competitive reasons,"

to discuss any of the financial details.

Canada Post is also using its resources to compete in the lucrative \$400-million development market through firms that traditionally have been excluded with newspaper

millions of dollars in terms of public relations and advertising expenditures to sell the company and its products. Their job is to convince both the public and employees themselves, that Canada Post is a service-oriented and competitive firm. As part of the program, they created a new corporate logo, gradually introduced the "Black of Camouflage," and new corporate colors: red, blue and grey, replacing the traditional red, blue and white.

The private-sector style now ruling Canada Post is welcomed by many people in the business community who depend on the postal service to market their products. Terence Belger, president of the Toronto-based Direct Marketing Association, which has 600 member companies including the Canada Ltd. the Royal Bank of Canada and Xerox Canada Inc., said that the post office is finally "treating mail like a product" rather than as worthless paper.

Critics of the changes, including Canada Post's own labor union, say that the corporation is simply generating profits by cutting back on service. David Tagley, first national vice-president of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, which represents 80 per cent of the corporation's workforce, said that the changes have been part of the post office's and the Conservative government's plan "to get Canada Post 'to have large profits and make it more attractive to private investors.'" He claims that Canada Post could now provide door-to-door delivery at one residential address for \$24 million, or less than half of Canada Post's 1989 profit.

Despite the massive anti-merger, Leader says that there are many more changes planned to help push Canada Post's annual growth to the \$275-million mark by 1994, matching the 14- to 15-per-cent return on investment Aulie has called for. And as he strives towards that objective, he says that the private-sector approach will become entrenched in the way that the corporation conducts its business. Still, Leader: "We're obviously more attractive, but we are just beginning. It is becoming a well-defined business in all aspects." That attitude across critics to trouble investigators, who insist that a postal service that acts like a business instead of a bureaucracy, is well on its way to becoming a formidable corporate challenge.

GREG W. TAYLOR in Ottawa



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The man for the job

Donald Lander eagerly seeks new challenges

When Donald Lander retired at age 58 in August, 1984, one of the first things he did was to start looking for a new job. After a 36-year career as the vice industry—the last 14 months of which he spent as president of Chrysler Canada Ltd.—Lander was pulled aside by Leo Lacocca, the headstrong new chairman of Detroit-based Chrysler Corp., who was overruling the old guard in a well-publicized effort to inject the fortunes of the once-languid automaker into a new, affordable building of a man. Lander bowed to Lacocca's request to leave quietly. But he says that he had no intention of settling down to a quiet life and that he was looking for a challenge—a job that might challenge him as an experienced manager in a much-needed post office.

But in 1981, former Toronto Transit Commission chairman Michael Warren was given a spot at the Crown corporation, Canada Post Corp. And it would be five years before Lander moved into the president's office himself. In the meantime, he decided to return to the auto industry to face another challenge: he



Lander personally outgoing and energetic

moved to Northern Ireland to help flamboyant auto engineer John DeLorean fulfil his dream of building a state-of-the-art sports car.

The rugged Lander was a logical partner for the high-flying DeLorean. Lander was born in Ontario, Ont., on Aug. 3, 1925, at what he

describes as "the shadow of the General Motors plant." And like many other young people in Ontario, he joined the company soon after completing high school. He left General Motors to serve in the Canadian Air Force for two years during the Second World War and then returned to the company's marketing division. In 1949, he jumped to the competition and spent 31 years with Chrysler in Canada, the United States and Europe.

After Lacocca moved him out, Lander joined DeLorean's ill-fated car company as president and chief operating officer. He recalls, "They were looking for somebody to actually put it into production." But DeLorean's dream—and Lander's challenge—ended when the financially crippled company failed in 1982 under a tidal wave of bad publicity. Then, DeLorean was arrested on charges of conspiracy to sell cocaine but was acquitted two years later.

Following the fiasco in Northern Ireland, Lander returned to Canada. And in 1984, Michael Warren interviewed Lander for another job at the post office. Warren said that he wanted a man with Lander's operations and marketing talents as second in command to handle postal operations. And after Warren announced his resignation from Canada Post in July, 1985, Lander was appointed interim president and, later, president by Pierre Beaulieu, then the federal minister responsible for postal affairs.

But, unlike Warren, Lander said that he had no interest in playing politics. He recalls that he was only in the first few months, leaving the 40,000-worker operation "from the inside."

Despite Lander's reticence about public speaking, he is personally outgoing and energetic in smaller groups. He also has a reputation for not pulling punches when things go wrong. At the only morning gathering of senior officials in the department's conference room on the seventh floor of postal headquarters in Ottawa, Lander has often vented his anger over problems that he felt should have been avoided. Said one minister: "He will tear a strip off someone until there is nothing left, then build the guy right back up again." But his position at the head of one of the least popular institutions in the country, he is paid between \$188,000 and \$221,400 annually along with bonuses worth about 25 per cent more.

Bold except for a now-and-then blip, a somewhat meek and respectable demeanor, the 60-year-old Lander has been married to Dorothy Bulmer for 43 years and is the father of four grown children. Lander says that he has not thought about a second retirement at all and notes that his contract with Canada Post expires in 1990. He is too busy—and enjoys too much—doing what Canadians have described for decades as the impossible job.

GREG W. TAYLOR in Ottawa

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Unveiling a treasure

A billionaire displays his art collection

Kenneth Thomson, the entrepreneur who has amassed a multimillion-dollar fortune stockpiling one of the world's largest media empires, is famously reluctant to share a slice on his vast collection of Canadian art. "It's the last of questions my father always asks me to ask," the son of the legendary Lord Thomson of Fleet remarked last week as he strolled among the 19th- and 20th-century masterpieces that he has been gathering over the past 30 years. Added Thomson: "If you have to think about the price, then you are not never going to be a good collector."

Thomson's credentials as a collector of art—rather than as the owner of 150 daily newspapers, including *The Globe and Mail* and the *King Post News*, belonging to the Thomson family—Thomson Camp—were on display with the opening of a new gallery in downtown Toronto. Located in the city's downtown core, the department store that is part of the Thomson family's global conglomerate, The Thomson Gallery exhibits more than 368 works, all by Canadian artists. It boasts an extensive and well-curated collection in a spacious, minimalist setting. The majority of the paintings are from the early years of this century.

and itself are every piece
of Robert C. Dahl, Paul
Paul Peet and, especially, Cornelius Kluwe
are well represented. As well, the Group of
Sevens is heavily in evidence, including such
masters as A. V. Jackson's *The Red Saree*
and Laurence Harris's *South Seas*. *After* *After*
the war, the Group of Seven's 20 members
and ignored others. Arranged around the pri-
mary cloth-covered walls are the works of
Cherrie Gagnon, J. W. Morriss, A. J. Casson,
Evelyn Carr and David Milne. In the spaces of
towers are dealer Hans Lang. Thomas's
lifetime collaborator, "The collection of
works is so recent to some in private
hands."

It clearly took some time to put together
Thomas, the current Lucie Thomas of First,
said that he has been assembling the works
on exhibit for the past two decades.
The collection of the artist's work began with
Kluwe, the Dutch-born artist born 1914.
Images, scenes of frontier life in Canada exist

lished his reputation. Thomson originally started collecting paintings by Knechtloff because, he said, they were numerous and dealers had many paintings by the celebrated artist on hand. Later, through his association with Laing, Thomson acquired a number of fine Group of Seven paintings.

Over the years, Thompson, 65, managed to

as well as the jewelry. David came up with the idea of establishing the gallery on the sixth floor of the department store, carving roughly 4,500 square feet out of what used to be part of the mezzanine of the Arcade Court restaurant.

The project took two years—and \$1 million—to complete. Although Sarason presides, Paul Wilentz says that the addition of the gallery is "a marketer's dream come true," both Thomas and his son say that that wasn't their purpose. "We are not doing this to display trophies or as a sign of social standing," David Thomas claimed. "We just want people to see these wonderful pictures and derive some satisfaction from that."

The slider Thorne's reaction as the new

Showdown on the dollar

Central banks are attacking the greenback

Around-the-clock battle raged on the world's currency markets last week as the central banks of the Group of Seven (G7) major Western industrialized nations fought their financial muscles and sold billions of U.S. dollars in an effort to drive down the greenback's value. They were acting on the instructions of their finance ministers, including Canada's Michael Wilson, who emerged last night as a vocal member of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C., and issued a strong statement warning that the continued ascent of the U.S. dollar "could adversely affect prospects for the world economy."

Wilson and his colleagues and that they are concerned by the fact that, after falling in value for more than three years against the Japanese yen and the West German mark, the dollar has climbed its last this year. In the process, American products have become more expensive abroad, while Japan and West Germany's chronic trade surpluses have made their products cheaper in the United States. If those trading patterns continue, the Western leaders say that they fear the United States might become protectionist and close its domestic market.

The initial response to the show of force by the central banks was swift: the dollar fell sharply on Monday against the yen and the mark and continued to decline over the rest of the week. Meanwhile, the Canadian dollar, which traders say does not—historically—fluctuate wildly, held steady at around 85 cents (US).

But macroeconomists say that they expect investors will continue to pour money into the still-expanding American economy, despite the effects of the OT and despite Washington's inability to manage to grapple with its massive federal budgetary and international trade deficits. They added that as long as investors remain optimistic about the prospects for sustained U.S. growth—and as long as nations such as Germany and Japan refuse to raise their own interest rates to reverse the flood of money into the United States—the upward pressure on the greenback will continue. Indeed, Michael Hart, a vice-president of Toronto-based currency dealer Proffers & Commodity Management Inc., "It's like looking in front of a cliff."

So far this year, overwhelming confidence in the U.S. economy has resulted in the dollar's rising by about 20 per cent against the yen.

and by about 25 per cent against the mark. The surge followed a steady decline that began after the so-called G5 partners—the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France—signed the Plaza Accord in New York City in 1985.

Under that agreement, which Canada and

area that huge intervention was only a small part of the volume of currency traded world wide, which in London alone amounts to \$220 billion worth of currency daily.

According to conventional economic theory, the U.S. trade deficit—the gap between what the country earns from exports and the much larger amount that it spends on imports—should push the dollar down as U.S. buyers trade their greenbacks for foreign currencies to pay for these imports. The chronic deficit, in turn, should add to the supply of dollars on the world market, making the dollar cheaper relative to other currencies.

But investors are still being lured to invest in U.S. dollars because of high interest rates.

They are also apparently discouraged by the fact that the country is now in the midst of its seventh straight year of economic expansion. That phenomenon has continued despite massive borrowing by Washington to fund its dramatic budget deficit of \$190 billion for 1999.

ington's borrowing does restrict the ability of U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan to reduce interest rates. At the same time, the West German and Japanese governments are both reluctant to raise their rates because both face elections within the coming year and they do not want to risk slowing the growth of their own economies. Without significant changes in international interest rates, Greens said, last week's dollar sell-off will probably not depress the value for long.



100

Italy excluded the following year as members of the new and expanded G7 meeting in Tokyo, the governments agreed to have their central banks sell U.S. dollars and buy weaker currencies. Their aim is to make the weaker currencies more scarce on world markets, raising their value relative to the plentiful euro/dollar.

And last week, the world's leading central banks, including the Bank of Canada, decided the dollar was climbing too quickly and intensified their efforts to sell U.S. dollars and buy yen and marks. Mordy Jones, chief foreign-exchange dealer for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) in Toronto, estimated that the central banks spent as much as \$1.4 billion a day in order to lower the exchange back down. It

lead Wilson and Côté to reduce interest rates and allow the value of the Canadian dollar to decline, making Canada's exports cheaper.

But Peters and other private economists acknowledge that Cripe and Wilson are not determined to fight inflation. Like the central bankers in other G7 countries, Cripe appears to be unwilling to use his most effective tool for altering the value of his own and other nations' currencies. But as the debate over the greenback's value continues, Crow may yet be forced to use that powerful weapon.

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assemble the world's largest collection of Knapoffs. They form the nucleus of the display at the new gallery, occupying a place of honor in a gallery filled with great Canadian art. The Knapoffs and other Canadian works also provided the impetus that led to the establishment of the Simpson gallery. Thomson said, "I initially got the Knapoffs on display in my office so that I could look at them myself." He recalled that he enjoyed allowing packet tours through the office gallery, and he added, "As more and more people began to admire them, I realized that I was getting as much pleasure showing them to other people."

Before long, the idea of creating a gallery to display most of Thomson's Canadian collection took shape. Sent Thomson "I loved it and I wanted to display it, but I didn't know how to do that." In stepped Thomson's 32-year-old son, David, chairman of Serpentine and how apparent to the family's amassed \$6.9-billion fortune—

allery room last Thursday indicated that it was, indeed, a labor of love. He wandered among the paintings, recalling the circumstances that led to the purchase of each. And if there were any words that he particularly favored, he replied: "That's like asking me which of my children I like best." He did, however, take time to point to Tom Thomson's *Maple Sajfajns* (October, A.J. Conner's *House*) in the Ward and a stunning arrangement of J. E. W. MacDonald's *Island Agave* across it, even lively, despite his declaration, that he knows the monetary value of the collection. As he acknowledged, "The reason people here have never come to me to consign their art is that I'm afraid I'll have to do that soon." Presumably what that might be, however, Kenneth Thomson plans to keep all to himself.

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BUSINESS

Trouble in the tunnel

Rising costs threaten the Chunnel project

About 500 feet below the choppy surface of the English Channel, two giant drilling machines are slowly chewing their way through each other through a mixture of chalk and clay. At an average speed of seven feet an hour, they are scheduled to meet up in December, 1990—and open the 500-year-old dream of a 30-mile tunnel linking Britain and France into reality. It is one of the most ambitious civil-engineering projects of the century. But it now faces severe problems. After overcoming many of the technical obstacles that severely slowed construction last year, signatures of the Channel Tunnel are

\$20 billion last fall, and analysts now say that the final bill will be higher by about \$1 billion. The major cause for the increase is a dramatic jump in the cost of the special Channel shuttle trains to be built by an international consortium that includes Bombardier Inc., the Montreal-based transportation and manufacturing conglomerate. Largely because of meeting safety standards, the cost of the trains climbed in late July to \$1.1 billion from \$427 million.

Those rising costs have forced Bombardier executives to hold talks with the international syndicate of 217 banks, including the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Bank of



At work under the English Channel: contractors are short on financing

mountaining financial hurdles that are proving an obstacle. Several costs have soared since \$1.9 billion to the cost of the tunnel itself, and, to make matters worse, the estimated cost of a planned high-speed rail link between London and the tunnel's English terminal near Folkestone has more than doubled.

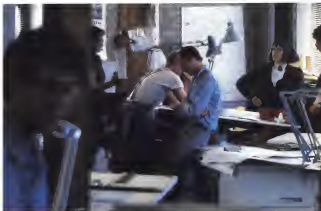
These rising costs and the uncertainty surrounding the so-called Channel project have driven down the share values of the Anglo-French company that is building it, Eurotunnel p.l.c. From a high of \$22 on June 5, the stock slumped all summer and last week traded in London at about \$13. In an attempt to simplify debt, Eurotunnel is now expected to announce exactly how much its costs have risen and how it intends to finance the overruns.

In 1987, before work began, it put the total tunnel cost at \$4.1 billion. That was based on

New Scotia, that has jacked \$9.6 billion to finance the Channel. Although Eurotunnel has raised an additional \$1.9 billion on the stock market since 1987, rising costs still plague the project. Some financial analysts say that the banks are putting pressure on Eurotunnel to seek new stock before they pledge new loan guarantees. Added Stephen Chapman, a London stockbroker from Hoare Goetts Ltd., "The banks won't lend more money unless shareholders themselves commit more money." Eurotunnel, however, may not want to go into the market in such an uncertain climate.

The problems have raised new doubts about a planned high-speed rail link between London and the Channel's Folkestone terminal. The link, although a separate project from the Channel, is considered essential to making the Channel economically viable. When the link

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was announced, towns along its projected route through the most densely of Kent protested that the 140-ton train would damage life in their tranquil communities.

As a result, British Rail altered its plans and now claims that it will put two-thirds of the 139-km line underground or in deep trenches to minimize noise and vibration. But that will raise the cost of building the high-speed line to more than \$2.7 billion from its original estimate of \$2.5 billion. These soaring costs and continuing political opposition, particularly at the local level, have prompted many observers to predict that the link will not be completed—if at all—until at least 1999, six years after the Channel link is finished and in full operation.

A further hurdle has been erected by Britain's Conservative government, which is rebuffing to help fund the new line. If that delays construction, it would further cloud Britain's prospects by undermining its main selling point—high-speed direct rail travel that would whisk passengers and goods between London and Paris in three hours, compared with the seven hours it now takes by rail and sea. Sir Eustace's spokesman Andrew Salmon last week "the old link is vital. British Rail has got to get its act together as soon as possible."

Baroness has also faced problems with Transmanche Link (TML), the consortium of 10 British and French construction companies that it hired to build the Channel. Last fall, Transmanche co-chairman Alister Morton publicly rebuked TML for failing behind schedule, but, after months of tough bargaining, the two sides reached a new scheduling agreement last April. In it, Baroness agreed to delay the opening of the Channel by a month, until June 15, 1993. And it agreed on a new package of incentives for the construction companies that could total as much as \$150 million for meeting the deadline.

But while squabbles over financing continue aboveground, crews continue to work around-the-clock. They are drilling two parallel railway tunnels, as well as a smaller service tunnel running between them. Work on the service tunnel is farthest advanced. At this writing, it extended 710 miles out to sea from the English side and those miles from the French side, where more difficult geological conditions have slowed tunnelling.

In all, the workers aimed at the project have completed about 22 miles out of a planned total of 32 miles of tunnels, putting them just slightly behind schedule. Plans call for the service tunnel to be completed by the end of December, 1990, and the main rail tunnels to be finished one year after that. However, terminals, bridges and tracks must then be installed, in the Channel is projected not to be in full operation until 1993. And, despite its current problems, Baroness insists that its first paying customers will speed between Britain and France at up to 160 km/h by the middle of June, 1993.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

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Soviet invasion

Foreign players are shaking up the NHL

The crowd of 20,000 packed into Calgary's Saddledome exploded with a wave of anticipation. Dressed in the white, red and gold uniforms of the Calgary Flames, Soviet hockey star Sergei Makarov led sixth-ranked party in a debt assault on the Edmonton Oilers' goal to climb up his first National Hockey League jump. As the NHL teams embarked on their 58-game regular season schedule this week, the presence of right-winger Makarov and eight other Soviet players promised to inject new excitement into the 23-team league. At the same time, the presence of the Soviet players sparked controversy. Canadian hockey administrators cast envious eyes on the more than \$3 million that the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation is reported to be receiving for the services of their stars under a controversial agreement between each player and his team. "We need disclosure of the actual amounts paid," said David Branch, vice-president of the Canadian Hockey League (CHL), the administrative body that distributes \$50 million in transfer funds to 40 junior hockey clubs in three leagues around the country. "We will be negotiating with the NHL."

The arrival of the powerful Soviet contingent in the NHL came about as a result of the policies of former Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev. Moscow decided last March to allow Soviet hockey players to join NHL teams. But Soviet officials are believed to have stipulated that half of their salaries have to be paid to the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation. The nine Soviet players signed to play in the NHL this season are thought to be earning average total salaries of \$700,000. Some NHL regulars are not amazed. "It is an absolute fraud for the NHL to seek out Communist party members to play here to take jobs from North American players," said the controversial Edmonton-based Jack "Moose" Williams, who represents 12 NHL players. "But it is exciting for the fans, and I don't see if being reversed." Some NHL players also are critical of the money being paid to the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation. As the Los Angeles Kings' superstar Wayne Gretzky said in an interview: "My parents asked, 'Where Gretzky to play hockey and get all their money out of it? But I don't see anybody handling them \$700,000 or \$500,000 like they are to the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation.'"

Still, the arrival of the Soviets in North America, along with the regular influx of European players—35 Soviets alone played in the NHL last season—has helped the NHL ensure parity throughout its four diverse divisions. This season, the newly New Jersey Devils

have signed Soviet players Vladimir Petrov and Sergei Starikov, and have captured their prospects in the league's relative Patrick Division. The Buffalo Sabres, of the traditionally strong Adams Division, which includes the Montreal Canadiens, signed defenceman Alexander Mogilyev, while the Quebec Nordiques signed Soviet goalie Sergei Mykhalov. Of spe-

cial interest are the members of the Soviet National Team's famed "Golden Line"—left wing, Vladimir Krutov and centre Igor Larionov, who will both play for the Vancouver Canucks, and the Flames' Makarov.

In the forthcoming season, the league's most competitive division is likely to be the Smythe, made up of the four western Canadian teams, plus Los Angeles. The 1989 Stanley Cup champion Calgary Flames have begun a major rebuilding campaign. As well as signing two Soviets, including right-winger Sergei Fedorov, who joined the Flames late last season to be the first officially approved Soviet player to move to North America, the Flames have signed two highly touted Swedish defencemen Roger Johansson and right-winger Jonas Berggren. Centre Jarri Hatanen, ex-captain of the Czechoslovakian National Team, joined the Calgary team in March, 1988. In fact, the Flames have become so polyglot that, during the team's on-

Gretzky (right) and Oiler Randy Gregg inspired by the salaries of superstars



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SPORTS

graze: visit to Guelphville and the Soviet Union in September, European hockey can visitation agreements referred to the Flames as a "world team."

Wassner is rated as one of the league's best defensive units in part because of 20-year-old centre Trevor Linden, a Milwaukee Ice, who, since regarded by hockey experts as a potential successor in the Gretzky and Mario Lemieux play. For their part, the Los Angeles Kings this summer looked to Canada and signed Montreal Canadiens' veteran defenceman Larry Robinson. "I got the feeling the Canadiens felt they would be doing me a favour by signing me for another year," said Robinson, 36, who played for 17 seasons with Montreal. "I don't want any favours. I'm taking Stanley Cup with this team." In another key move, the Kings' daily collisions centre Bruce McLeod—who made his money doing in recent years—replaced his former coach, Bobbie Fleck, with ex-New York Rangers coach Tom Webster. "Timmy will communicate with you," said Bruce McLeod, the Kings' centre. "He'll tell you what you can do. He'll let you talk to him. Bobbie wouldn't."

In Edmonton, the Oilers, who won four Stanley Cups during the 1980s under Gretzky, may have finally recovered from the stigma and psychological damage that resulted from Gretzky's sale to Los Angeles by Oilers owner Peter Pocklington. "They have without the stigma of losing Gretzky," said Lou Lescarlett, the New York Rangers' Western Canada scout.

Finally, the increased foreign content on most teams is expected to stimulate potentially profitable export markets. Last week, 30,000 fans packed the Calgary Saddledome to watch the Flames play the Kings in an exhibition game. The game, won 5-4 by Los Angeles, featured the kind of fighting and stick-waving befitting a playoff battle. In Quebec, the already intense rivalry between the Montreal



Proskis: a 'world team' in Calgary

Canadiens Chris Chelios, winner of the Norris Trophy for top defenceman in the 1989-1990 season, agreed to become the highest-paid player in Montreal Canadiens' history with a reported salary of \$700,000. Other highly paid defencemen include Boston Bruins Ray

Bourque (\$600,000) and the Pittsburgh Penguins' Paul Coffey (\$540,000).

"Winter, for me, says a high time that we, players improved," said Wassner, who last June made an unsuccessful effort to travel from Edmonton to executive director of the NHL Players Association. Though NHL salaries are traditionally kept secret in negotiating between players agents and team owners, Wassner, who represents Philadelphia Flyers' all-star goalie Ron Hextall, said that "players are beginning to wake up. They are ready to vote for the voting policy of all salary deals, because it will show what they are worth." In the meantime, high-scoring Flames defenceman Al MacIsaac, awarded the Conn Smythe Trophy in the Stanley Cup playoffs' most valuable player last season, took week planned to submit increased salary demands to an NHL arbitrator board. "We're in for a fight, it's the best solution for both parties," said Flames general manager Cliff Fletcher.

One side effect of higher salaries may be that better pay makes for less colorful players. "Something is missing from the game," wrote Calgary Herald sports columnist Allan Mohr. "It's a dry. Sometimes painfully dry." Mohr particularly laments the absence of such legendary hockey personalities as ex-Mighty Lead Eddie Shore and ex-Canuck Tiger Williams. "There are no ice-cold, characters and outbursts out there that the fans who love hockey have become numb like Wayne Gretzky and less like Rocket Richard," says Brian Burke, director of hockey operations for the Vancouver Canucks. "The fans—people to come with a guy in the NHL, who is colorful. We are management trying to get rid of the players who put a jerk or stay out late. And that's not entirely good."

In the meantime, the Soviet skaters playing in the NHL this season may have their hands full adapting to the smaller North American rinks and the different 60-ride that allows a change in the number of players. Said the NHL's Bruce. "They are certainly in for a change in lifestyle and a change in the type of play. There is a number of players. Some say out play out." Even so, the Soviet players may turn out to be valuable catalysts for change in the NHL by providing new excitement and color in the league. Certainly, the traditional Soviet-Canada rivalry will demand as Canadian fans get used to cheering the Russians as home-team regulars. But the eventual result may be one that all hockey fans could applaud—the formation of a world league linking top European and North American teams in hockey's newest global village.

Waters: "It is an absolute fraud for the NHL to seek out Commissioners"



JOHN WATERS in Calgary

THE DANGERS OF IETING

THERE IS GROWING EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT MANY DIETS DO NOT WORK

Watching *Swingline* Gennaro Sisti says that when he was born, he weighed a hefty 10 lb—and he feels that he has been struggling to get his weight under control ever since. “I lost every diet under the sun,” said Sisti, 43. “I’d lose weight, sure, but then I’d gain it all back.” Three years ago, Sisti, who is five feet, 11 inches tall, weighed 240 lb. and needed size 44 trousers for his firm-waist slacks. Aware that his excess weight could endanger his life and that of his fellow firemen, Sisti decided to try to lose weight permanently. He joined a *Weighting* chapter of a commercial weight loss firm and began cycling up to 80 km a day. Now Sisti weighs 168 lb. and is proud of his *yo-yo* physique. Still, he says that his battle against surplus weight will never be over. “I’ll let myself slip,” said Sisti. “I’d be back to 240 in no time.”

Obesity: Sisti’s perception of what weight control is shared by millions of Canadians. Indeed, a survey released by Health and Welfare Canada last year showed that 45 per cent of Canadians over the age of 20 say that they want to lose weight. Women in particular seem to be obsessed with shedding weight. According to the study, 73 per cent of the women interviewed whose weight was considered normal said that they wanted to become slimmer, while 33 per cent of the women surveyed who were considered underweight felt their age and height warranted a weight even less. Across North America, the desire to be slim has



At the gym, moderate exercise drains on the body's stores of fat

spawned diet-related products and services that range from rapidly proliferating “fit” drinks and foods to private health clubs. Still, there is growing evidence that diets—and particularly fast diets promising quick results—simply do not work.

Shedders turned out in the United States and Canada in the past five years have shown that up to 96 per cent of those who lose weight on crash diets regain all the lost weight—and put on more—within three years. Some dietitians and medical researchers now insist that dieting could may actually be one of the causes of people becoming overweight. Health experts call it a “yo-yo” dieting. Some speculate in the field say that, instead of dieting, the solution to obesity may lie in getting more exercise and “re-wiring” eating habits. That can be as simple as eating three square meals a day—and skipping snacks. Others contend that the health problems that have been associated with being overweight—including adult-onset diabetes, heart disease and certain kinds of cancers—have been overemphasized and that only those who are obese should worry about their weight.

Caution: The concern that many North Americans feel about their weight has led to a sometimes-obsessive interest in the amount and type of food they eat. This has led to a number of fad diets, the most famous of which is the Atkins diet, which advocates a low-carbohydrate diet. Atkins claims that a diet of meat, eggs, and cheese can lead to death by starvation. Victims of bulimia, including at one time Canadian model Monica Schouten, purge themselves with food and then deliberately induce vomiting or use laxatives to purge themselves of unwanted calories. As the same time, the desire to have the right kind of body is persuading some people to try liposuction—a surgical procedure in which doctors use specialized vacuum equipment to suck layers of fat out of patients’ bodies. Evidence of the fact that dieting has

become something of a national pastime is abundant. Bookstores across the country have shelves loaded with diet books ranging from *The Atkins Low Carb Diet* to *The New York Times Diet* to *The Mediterranean Diet*. According to Helen Babak, a buyer for the 235 store Coles book firm, dozens of new diet books have gone on sale during the past year, while old favorites such as the 1979 best-seller *The Scarsdale Diet* continue to sell briskly.

Myth: As well, sales of diet books have soared. Diet books, however, are not the only source of dieting information. Soft drinks, artificial sweeteners, color-enhanced salad dressings, diet frozen dinners and low-calorie yogurts—accounted for more than \$600 million in food sales’ sales between August, 1988, and August, 1991. Indeed, sales of low-calorie frozen dinners alone increased by more than 50 per cent in those same categories over the previous year at a time when retail food sales grew by a sluggish four per cent. At the same time, it is estimated that the cost of purchasing exercise equipment and clothing to promote health claims to work off unwanted calories

will reach \$1 billion by the end of 1992. And, at worst, dangerous. They say that for many overweight people, cutting back on calories may actually make them fatter. The reason is that when a person reduces his or her calorie intake, the body requires the fact that it is receiving less fuel. As a result, the body’s metabolism slows down so that the body can survive even on the reduced intake. The diet may lose weight, temporarily, but when the diet ends, the person’s metabolism—still slowing to protect the body from famine—does not return to its higher, pre-diet level of activity. Instead, the slower metabolism ensures that the body retains as much as it can of each calorie of food consumed.

According to some experts, that means that a weight gain is inevitable when the diet ends. As well, if a diet attempts other diets, the metabolism slows a little more and the body’s fat stores—the weight that a person can naturally maintain with ordinary exercise—increases. Said Patricia Perry, director of the Toronto-based Eating Disorders Clinic.

“When you keep going through the yo-yo



Sisti: “If I let myself slip, I’d be back to 240”

dieting, you never lose quite as much and you gain just a little bit more.”

Many researchers now believe that lack of exercise may be as much to blame for obesity as overeating, because it is through exercise that the body burns off the calories taken in by eating. Indeed, a recent study of 343 middle-aged women carried out at the Harvard University medical school in Cambridge, Mass., showed no connection between calorie intake and weight. Said Dr. Mimi Strept, one of the team of physicians who conducted the study: “Videos have been made of kids playing volleyball. The kids jump up all over the place while the fat ones just watch the ball and over their heads.”

Prevention: Some health professionals say that there may be psychological, as well as physical, reasons for dieting. Excess weight may be a way to cope with stress. Peter Dimech, a professor of psychology at the University of Toronto and a leading diet researcher, says that those diets eventually lose the ability to determine how much they need to eat. “When people diet,” said Dimech, they expect artificial

strife as the empire to eat. But once the pressure of the diet is relaxed, said Hennis, the controls disappear as well. Added Hennis: "People who never diet know when they're full."

Added by the new insights into obesity and rapidly expanding weight-reduction programs, overweight Canadians are increasingly warning their battles with fat. Diane Leader of Toronto, N.S., first put on weight in the 1960s when she was pregnant with her two children. During the next 20 years, she experimented with the then-fashionable grapefruit diet, high-protein diets and a banana-and-broccoli diet. "Some of them I couldn't stay on for more than 48 hours," said Leader, who is five feet, one inch tall and—her husband in 1963—weighed 335 lb. Finally, in 1976, she joined a local chapter of the successful New York City-based Weight Watchers program, and tonight her weight down to 125 lb. Now 46, Leader has been able to keep her weight under control with the help of better nutrition, exercise and group support. The trouble with ordinary diets, said Leader, is that "when you say you're going on a diet, that means you'll also go off it."

John Ives, a 46-year-old Charlottetown food critic/lover who is six feet tall, decided to lose weight last year after rejecting the scales at 245 lb. Ives and his wife, Gail, who wanted to lose 50 lb., joined a commercial weight-loss program that offered counseling and peer-support goals. After a year, John Ives lost 45 lb., although his wife would not reveal her weight loss. "Gail said I had been eating out so much in four times a week since our kids had grown up," recalled Ives. "Our weight had grown by leaps and bounds. I cut out beer, booze, pork fat and rich desserts. I left meat and got a change out of people's reaction."

Comment: Weightwatcher Iris Walsh, 47, says that she has struggled with her weight all her life. Growing up in Montreal in a traditional Ukrainian Catholic home, recalled Walsh, "I was fit from the time I was 6. I grew up thinking I was a second-class citizen because I had a weight problem." When she was 18, Walsh began dieting and lost 40 lb. in about four months. But, she said, "I ended up gaining it all back in two months." In 1964, Walsh joined Weight Watchers and lost 60 lb. Now, as head of Weight Watchers in Montreal, Walsh is

struggling to lose weight again. Walsh says that she knows now that keeping her weight under control has to be a lifelong commitment.

While theories about obesity and methods of controlling weight have been changing, so have popular notions of just what kind of weight is desirable. The voluptuous ideal embodied by Marilyn Monroe during the 1950s gave way to the waif-like thinness of the British model Twiggy during the 1960s, and then to the slender-but-sturdy image represented by models Cheryl Tiegs and the 1970s and Pinella Pansavina in the 1980s. Now, the popularity of television's temperamental but fat Roseanne Barr, star of NBC's *Roseanne*, may be helping to cast a glow over other popular conceptions of what is attractive.

Indeed, most experts in the field say that the right weight for each individual depends on a complex interplay of factors including heredity, physical personality. To help Canadians determine what their weight should be, Health and Welfare Canada last year recommended a Body Mass Index in which weight divided by the square of a person's height relates to a broad range of acceptable weights for most adult Canadians. Typically, adult-male or female ideal weight falls about 130 lb. to 140 lb. Said Nancy Schwartz, president of the Ottawa-based Personal Institute of Nutrition: "Most health professionals are typically more the been-away from a single 'right' weight to a range of weights that are consistent with nutritional and physical health."

Risk: At the same time, new research findings suggest that weight causes to health risks, the location of body fat may be more important than a person's total body weight. Jean-Pierre Despres, an exercise physiologist at Laval University in Ste-Foy, Que., conducted a two-year study of 75 women of various ages and body weights to find out what kind of physique is the healthiest. According to a report by Despres published in the March/April issue of the journal of the American Heart Association, women who have a high proportion of their body fat concentrated in the abdominal area have a higher risk of contracting diabetes and heart disease than women who carry the bulk of their body fat on their legs and hips. "If the amount of abdominal fat is low," said Despres, "the women tend to have a normal blood profile, even if half their body weight is fat."

Despres recommends a simple method for determining the distribution of body fat by measuring waist size at the navel and dividing that by the width around the hips at their widest point, including the buttocks. Women begin to be at risk, says Despres, if the resulting ratio is above 0.8, while the ratio for men should not exceed 1. Despres said that he recommends the waist-to-hip ratio as a health indicator because it shows where fat is located. According to Despres, men are more likely



At exercise class: fitness-minded Canadians work out to work off unwanted calories

than women to have excess fat in their abdominal region—and, as a result, are more likely to suffer from heart disease.

There are more men and women who become so excessively overweight that health problems result, regardless of their body shape. These are the individuals considered to be morbidly obese because they are more than 100 lb. overweight. According to Dr. Nicholas Colapinto, director of the obesity clinic at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto, the morbidly obese often face serious social problems, such as not fitting into theatre seats and being

excluded on the street. Said Colapinto: "Their self-esteem is just shored up. They sit at home and they watch TV and they eat. That's their escape."

Dangerous: After years of unsuccessful dieting and other forms of medical treatment, some of them come to Colapinto for an operation at last resort—a surgical procedure known as stomach stapling, which drastically limits the amount of food the morbidly obese person can comfortably eat. During the operation, metal staples are inserted to allow only two ounces of food to enter a reduced part of

the stomach per meal. According to Colapinto, stomach stapling has helped 90 per cent of the men and 70 per cent of the women operated on to achieve and maintain a significant weight loss. Added Colapinto: "These people are no desperate, and they're so satisfied by that, that in 1989 there's nothing else to offer them."

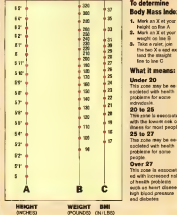
Benefits: For the vast majority of Canadians who want to lose 10 or 20 lb., such measures are not necessary. Indeed, a growing number have found that by concentrating on exercise that will burn off calories, they can lose weight or maintain their ideal weight.

There are other benefits to being active. Dr. Roy Shephard, director of the University of Toronto's school of physical and health education, says that exercise can temporarily set the body's metabolism higher, so that even when the activity is over, the body still burns calories at a higher rate. According to Shephard, exercise can even help to minimize the depression caused by low blood sugar levels that many people feel when they are denying the food that during exercise, the body releases as a type of hormone known as catecholamine, which helps to let cells in the brain know how to burn glucose. Once exercise is more important than all-out vigorous exercise, said Shephard, because it drains on the body's stores of fat rather than depleting the sugar stores. Added Shephard: "You're usually put on weight over quite a long period, and you have to be prepared to see the fat disappear over a similar, fairly long period."

Despite new knowledge and new techniques in the field of weight loss, the same sort of crash diets continues to beckon. And, of course, there are diets that will work for some people. Toronto dietitian Jean Schwilke says that what was dietary shock at small amounts of food often, choosing what they eat from the four main food groups—grains and nuts, products, fruit and poultry and alternates, breads and cereals, and fruits and vegetables. According to Schwilke, eating right helps to revitalize the body with more energy and helps to stave off the hunger that leads to binges. It also contributes to the thermal effect of food, in which the very act of eating helps to set the body's metabolism higher. Eating in such a manner and exercising regularly, said Schwilke, can lead to a weight loss of about two pounds a week, the maximum that can be achieved without leading to a cycle of weight loss followed by weight gain. Explained Schwilke: "You should think of weight loss as your dead weight on your body. Think of it as a subconscious warping." Clearly, for the thousands of Canadians who say that they want to lose weight, the news that the war can be won is reassuring.

BARBARA WICKENS with companion reports

FINDING THE IDEAL WEIGHT



A TRAGIC OBSESSION

EATING DISORDERS CAN SOMETIMES BE FATAL

Tall, slender and strikingly beautiful, Monica Schaefer is one of Canada's wealthiest and most famous teenagers. In 1996, when she was a 14-year-old Scarborough, Ont., high-school student, Manhattan-based Ford Models Inc. chose her as Super Model of the World over 200,000 other young women. Afterward, Schaefer

met centre, and that the combined mortality rate is estimated to be as high as 30 per cent of victims who suffer from anorexia and bulimia over a period of several years. David Perry, "That is the highest rate for any psychiatric disturbance."

Dietitians who have studied the disorders contend that there can be a wide variety of

Models are supposed to be able to put their legs together and still have a space between their knees."

Exercising pressure, combined with youthfulness, led to superstar model Schaefer's break with bulimia. She said that, after arriving in New York to work as a model at the age of 14, she began gaining weight.

Despite her height—like at six feet, one such diet—Schaefer said that while any weight to her usual 125 lb. created problems when modeling high-profile tight-fitting clothes that had to look perfect. As a result, for a year, she fell into a habit of "eating a thousand of food or almost nothing at all." To maintain her weight she used harsh laxatives. Schaefer admitted that her agent, Ellen Ford, with whom she was staying in New York, sent her home for counselling and treatment after discovering that she was bulimic. Schaefer told *Marion's*, "I didn't realize how sick I was."

Victim: While Schaefer managed to break the cycle of binges, purges and laxatives, others have died of eating disorders, particularly anorexia nervosa. Perhaps the most famous victim was the American pop singer Karen Carpenter, who died in February, 1983, of heart failure brought on by anorexia. During the early 1970s, Carpenter and her brother Richard had recorded several hit pop songs, including *Close to You* and *No One Is Only Just Begun*. At the time of her death, the feisty, four-inch singer weighed 108 lb. But during the previous year,

when she had gained 20 lb. Over the past decade, anorexia-related tragedies have led to increased public awareness of eating disorders. Richard Mowry, a professor of human biology at the University of Windsor in Windsor, Ont., said that his daughter, Erin, died of heart failure in March, 1992, at the age of 21 after suffering from anorexia for almost 10 years. Mowry said that during most of her illness, there was very little atten-



Schaefer says extra weight could create problems when modelling.

agreed a \$400,000 contract with a New York City modeling agency. New York City has appeared on more than 50 magazine covers around the world. Yet, in her newly released autobiography, entitled *Monica*, Schaefer confesses to having suffered from bulimia, an eating disorder common among weight-conscious young women. Bulimics, as they are known, develop a routine of fasting, overeating and purging through vomiting or taking laxatives. "I hate talking about it," Schaefer told *Marion's*, but she said that she felt compelled to write about the disorder because, "I know a little young girl."

Symptoms: A second common eating disorder, which usually results from excessive concern with weight, diet and body shape, is anorexia nervosa. Victims starve themselves through prolonged fasts or sharp reductions in food consumption over months and even years. Anorexia is most prevalent among teenage girls between the ages of 14 and 16 and usually results in significant weight loss. Bulimia is found more often among women in their late teens or early 20s and is difficult to detect because it is does not always result in dramatic weight loss.

Some medical researchers estimate that the two disorders, combined, affect up to five per cent of the female population of North America and Western Europe. Treatment is difficult and only several years ago, because the disorders involve a complex mix of physical and psychological symptoms. Both disorders can be fatal. Patricia Perry, director of the Toronto-based Eating Disorders Clinic Inc., a private treat-

ment centre, including a childhood disturbed by alcoholism, drug abuse or sexual abuse within a family, or an individual's own obsession with perfection. But most believe that deeply entrenched social values are a major factor. Dr. Martin Rodman, a specialist in wilderness medicine at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, said that many young women become obsessed with losing weight because contemporary society equates slenderness with beauty. Rodman said, "People want to be perfect. This



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musicians to the public in eating disorders.

After a newspaper story about his daughter's death, Morisy said that he and his wife received 56 telephone calls in one day from people across Canada who had children or friends with eating disorders. Morisy later founded the *Wichow-Glass-Bellini* (Wichow is Morisy's surname), which now publishes a quarterly newsletter that is mailed to 3,500 subscribers.

Anorexia: Survivors of eating disorders have frequently endured years of isolation, physical and mental anguish. Laura Abbott, 28, a legal researcher with a Toronto law firm,

suffered from anorexia for eight years beginning at age 16. Although diet and appearance were always important to her, the five-foot, four-inch woman said that her problems began when she started jogging and decided to improve her racing habits at the end of Grade 11. Within two months, her weight had dropped to 85 lb. from 110.

For the next three years, until she graduated from high school, she said that she was obsessed by numbers: her weight, her marks in school, and the number of calories in her food. Abbott said that on some occasions, she would eat two crackers for lunch, then pig five meals in two of the calories. She would wake up at night looking exhausted and light-headed. During the day, she frequently felt dizzy and sometimes fainted. Abbott said that her low point occurred on the morning after she completed high school. Her weight dropped to 77 lb., and she became too weak to stand up. Instead of attending university that fall, she spent four months in a psychiatric hospital. Her recovery was a long, slow process. Said Abbott, "For every step forward, there were two backward."

Since recovering, Abbott has spoken to dozens of different adolescent-female groups about the causes and symptoms of eating disorders. She said that she possessed the classic personality traits of a victim. Abbott was a perfectionist who was impossible for herself. At the same time, she lacked the self-confidence required to deal with the pressures of adolescence. Her response was to control what she could in her life, namely her diet, weight, appearance and marks. Abbott said that her perfectionist nature, combined with her negative doubts, quickly transformed a desire for control into obsession. "Even if I wanted to eat I couldn't, because it was an

almost something possessed me," she said.

Most medical experts say that treating eating disorders is a matter of the chronicity of anorexia, greater, if the problem is detected early. Because anorexic teenagers frequently lose 25 per cent of their body weight, and end up extremely thin or even emaciated, the illness usually exists for months, then becomes a life-threatening condition. By contrast, victims of bulimia often maintain their weight, or lose and regain it sporadically, said Carol Rice, co-ordinator of the Toronto-based National Eating Disorder Information Centre. As a result, family or friends are unlikely to witness a radical change in the victim's appearance. As well, said Rice, women

usually sever ties behind her peers in terms of emotional and psychological development. Said Perry, "I have patients who say that feel like 16 going on 40. They have banded so much across while being profoundly anorexic."

Some doctors report that they are now seeing a disturbing increase in the number of younger anorexics. Kadane estimates that the Hospital for Sick Children now treats about 13 new anorexic girls a year between the ages of 12 and 13. If the disease is detected early, said Kadane, the victim can be treated more easily than older victims. But if the disease persists, a growth spurt that normally occurs at puberty can be delayed. As a result, the victim may not achieve her full potential height. These victims may also end up with terrible bones that are unusually susceptible to fractures.

Theory: While doctors are becoming alarmed at the increase in pre-teen anorexia, medical researchers are only beginning to study male victims of eating disorders. Blake Woodside, a psychiatrist and associate at Toronto General Hospital's Eating Disorder Clinic, said that about five per cent of anorexics and 10 per cent of bulimics are male. He said that the questions are the same in both male and females, but the research has not shown conclusively why males enter developing eating disorders. He said one theory is that some men are more vulnerable to societal pressures to achieve an ideal body weight and shape. Said Woodside, "The men have the same concerns as the women, their stomachs, hips and breasts."

Many doctors who treat eating disorders, and the specialists who study them, are convinced that both anorexia and bulimia could be almost entirely eliminated if society placed less emphasis on weight, diets and starvation. Perry said that most victims are emotionally or psychologically immature as they approach adolescence or adulthood. They become obsessed with diets and weight because they can achieve some sense of control over their lives. At the same time, they know that they are getting a societal ideal of beauty and perfection. The real reality, according to medical experts, is that the victims rely had emotional stress, physical deprivation, and, in some cases, death.

D'ARCY DENNIS with SHARON DOYLE
ORANGEVILLE in Toronto



Karen and Richard Casperson: psychological and physical symptoms

can suffer from bulimia for several years, which increases the potential for serious illness or even death, because they are usually obsessive about self-induced vomiting or the use of laxatives.

Stress: Experts also say that treating eating disorders has become progressively more difficult the longer the victim has suffered from the disorder. Perry said that physical recovery takes up to one year after re-establishing normal, healthy eating habits. Psychological recovery can take longer. According to Perry, anorexic individuals usually have had difficulty dealing with the transition from childhood to adolescence, while bulimics suffer during the transition from adolescence to adulthood. Perry added that a language victim is

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COVER



Taking blood for screenings are efforts to reduce cholesterol worth asking?

THE ENIGMA OF CHOLESTEROL

DOCTORS DEBATE POPULAR THEORIES

For decades, medical researchers have been intrigued by the white, waxy substance called cholesterol that is found in the bodies of all animals. Because of its suspected link to heart disease in humans, cholesterol has become one of the major health concerns of the 1980s. As a result, health and news talks on *The Tonight Show* and *60 Minutes* have become staples in bookstores, and growing numbers of men and women are changing their diets to avoid increasing the amount of cholesterol in their bodies. But, despite growing public concern, researchers are divided over what effect dietary changes have on the levels of cholesterol in the body. As well, a heated debate is raging about whether doctors should encourage screening to sort for potentially dangerous cholesterol levels.

Still, most medical researchers say that there is a strong link between cholesterol and heart disease. Studies have shown that the risks are higher for men, especially those with other risk factors, which include obesity, smoking, excessive use of alcohol, a family history of

heart disease, high blood pressure or diabetes. At the same time, doctors and researchers disagree on how strong the efforts should be to reduce the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

Screening: Last year, the federal National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute at Bethesda, Md., finally supported screening to detect potentially dangerous cholesterol levels in adults. But last summer, the British Medical Association took just the opposite position, recommending that family doctors should not be encouraged to act on cholesterol tests, because other factors such as diet, lifestyle and genetics are responsible for early warning signs of heart disease. And in March, 1988, at the Canadian Consensus Conference on Cholesterol in Ottawa, doctors recommended that screening become part of periodic health examinations for everyone. But Canadian Medical Association officials have taken a different stand. Still spokesman Douglas Gordon: "The CMA rejects total population mass screening. This is not indicated or cost-effective."

The fatty substance at the centre of the debate is both produced by the human body and

absorbed into it through the consumption of fats and oils. Most cholesterol is manufactured in the body and found in all cells, especially those in the brain and spinal cord. Some cholesterol is needed by the body because it is used in the production of hormones and acts as a protective covering around nerves. But when there are excessive amounts, and when other fats are present, they can gradually build up as deposits in the arteries and impede the flow of blood. When the arteries become too narrow to permit normal blood circulation, the risk of heart attack or stroke increases.

Saltiness: To a large extent, the amount of cholesterol in the blood can be elevated—or lowered—by the type of fat that is eaten. The total amount of cholesterol in an individual's body is influenced by the cholesterol in the food he eats. The rest is produced mostly by the liver, primarily from saturated fats in the diet. Nutritionists say that many Canadians eat far too much fat—and, as a result, produce too much cholesterol. Indeed, fatty foods account for about 40 per cent of the calories that Canadians consume, and nutritionists say that figure is about 10 per cent higher than it should be. Sael De Howard Selden, an assistant professor at the University of Toronto family and community medicine department: "If you go to a restaurant, you would have a liver or sausage steak. But since we're a restaurant that has rice, except on a child's menu, there is too much high-fat, high protein food available."

Still, some fats are less dangerous than others. Mono-saturated fats found in olive and rapeseed oils, peanuts and avocados, and polyunsaturated fats found in corn, safflower and most other vegetable oils help to keep cholesterol levels lower. But saturated fats—which come from such things as meat, milk and butter—tend to increase cholesterol. Many medical authorities in Canada and the United States say that a level of below 200 milligrams of cholesterol per decilitre—or about one-fifth of a pint—of blood is unlikely to cause health problems as a result of cholesterol. But with a cholesterol level above 260 milligrams, an individual is at a high risk of having heart problems. As a result, doctors may encourage changes in eating habits as well as treatment with drugs to reduce the risk.

Surgery: But some say that treatment is unlikely to improve the chances of avoiding a heart attack. In a controversial book entitled *Heart Attack*, published last month, Washington, D.C.-based writer Thomas J. Moore—who wrote an award-winning series on heart bypass surgery for Knight-Ridder newspapers in 1986—claims that experiments to lower the

amount of cholesterol in the body have been disappointing and have done nothing to extend life. After surveying a number of cholesterol studies carried out in the United States, Moore concludes that there was little or no difference between those patients who had been treated for high cholesterol and those who had not. Citing a study which showed that even a 70-year period drugs consistently lowered cholesterol levels in 3,000 men with elevated counts, Moore concludes that, despite the reduction, the chances of the patients suffering a medical heart attack was reduced by only a 10 percentage.

Other researchers have reached similar conclusions. Dr. John Frank, an associate professor of preventive medicine and biostatistics at the University of Toronto, is one of the four authors of a report to a joint task force of the Ontario Ministry of Health and the Ontario Medical Association in April that recommended that only people with high-risk factors in their background should have their cholesterol levels tested. And Frank: "We think it's certainly insufficient, and it may not be ethical, to screen everybody." If everybody were screened, said Frank, "the result would be that 25 per cent of the adult population would be under medical treatment for the rest of their lives. And none of the treatments have been shown to add to life expectancy." At an annual cost of between \$800 and \$1,300 per person for drugs to reduce high cholesterol levels, Frank said that the expense would be prohibitive—and the benefits uncertain.

But Dr. Nick Little, director of the lipid research clinic program at Toronto's St. Michael's Hospital, said that when accurate screening techniques are used and the results are reported to the patient and the family doctor, cholesterol testing is beneficial. As for the Nick Little advice: "It's not my problem. It's not your problem. Because it's expensive, don't even say you should not advise the public what a good fat there."

In fact, in the United States, health officials have generally taken a similar position. Four years ago, U.S. health authorities invited the National Cholesterol Education Program, which later proposed that everyone over 30 be screened for cholesterol. As well, then-U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop last summer presented a comprehensive 715-page nutrition and health report that included many recommendations for reducing low, cholesterol and alcohol in the diet. At the time, Koop said that "if greatest concern is our excessive intake of dietary fat and its relationship to risk for

chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease, some types of cancers, diabetes, high blood pressure, strokes and obesity."

Dilemma: Still, when the British Medical Association rejected the adoption of screen-the-lipid cholesterol screening, the doctors reflected concern that family doctors would rely too heavily on the tests and ignore other risk factors. An association spokesman said studies have shown that high cholesterol levels may not lead to heart disease, while people with low levels may develop heart problems. As a result, "testing everyone would run the

three levels of blood cholesterol rose—along with the incidence of coronary disease. As well, Dr. John LaRosa, a researcher at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C., and chairman of the diet committee of the American Heart Association, noted that the study showed diet played a key role. Indeed, the average Japanese man's cholesterol level is 160, compared with about 210 in an American man. "Genetics are not a matter at all here," said LaRosa. "The idea that diet has no effect on cholesterol levels is absolutely nonsense."



Screen cholesterol tests are not always accurate, and a misdiagnosis could be made.

risk of unnecessarily worrying some people while among others a false sense of security."

According to many doctors, cholesterol screening tests are not always accurate. In his recent book, *Getting to the Heart of Cholesterol*, Seiden noted that a U.S. study of 5,000 laboratory screens showed that almost half produced screening results more than five per cent off the real cholesterol level. Of those, he added, 16 per cent were inaccurate by 10 per cent and eight per cent were 15 per cent off the mark. And that inaccuracy, many experts say, could lead doctors to mistakenly prescribe drugs to people with acceptable cholesterol levels.

Despite that, other researchers support screening because of studies that show a clear correlation between high cholesterol levels and heart disease. In a study carried out in the Honolulu Heart Program, Japanese men living in Japan were compared with those who had moved to Hawaii and California. The study showed that as the Japanese immigrants switched to American-style eating habits and increased their consumption of saturated fats,

Dilemma: Many food manufacturers have begun to respond to public concerns about diet. One result has been the popularity of cereals, breads and even snack foods made with soy beans, which many experts say help to lower cholesterol levels. Other products are advertised as containing 80 cholesterol. But much of that kind of advertising, warned Seiden, is misleading, because cholesterol is only found in animal products. "People are telling me people that's 'cholesterol-free,'" said Seiden. "Well, of course it is. There's no cholesterol to be found in the plant world."

Meanwhile, the debate about whether or not lower cholesterol levels result in fewer heart attacks is clearly far from over. Still, despite their differences in opinion about the diet's relation to heart disease, researchers all agree that eating less fat, less cholesterol, less in saturated fats, is one of the best ways to stay healthy.

NORA UNDERWOOD with
WILLIAM SAWYER in Washington and
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SCULPTING THE BODY

SURGERY CAN NOW REDUCE FAT

Robert Corne started in 1982 by having his nose reconstructed. Then, over a period of six years, he underwent liposuction—or fat removal—of the neck, jaw, abdomen and waist. “I thought it would improve my physical and mental outlook,” said Corne, 50, who works as a radio and television announcer in Philadelphia. At 61, four inches tall, 230 lb., Corne says that he is now delighted with his body, which is four years smaller than it was.

“When I got dressed in the morning, I felt great,” he declared. “I feel more confident. And I look good to a better not. It does a lot for your head.” Corne said that his operations left few scars and caused only mild discomfort. “The only result was worth it,” added Corne. “Now, I look at guys 10 years younger with pot bellies and I say, ‘That’s not for me.’”

Caution: Surgeons like that have helped to make liposuction one of the most popular forms of cosmetic surgery in North America. Doctors estimate that during the past five years, 200,000 Canadians—at least 80 per cent of those cases—have undergone the operation, which is done purely for cosmetic reasons. In the United States, about 350,000 people have the procedure each year. To some, liposuction may appear to be a quick and simple solution to weight and shape problems. But the operation is not always easy—and the results are not always perfect. And there are risks. In July, a 44-year-old Toronto woman died of complications following the operation—one of three liposuction-related deaths in North America since 1983.

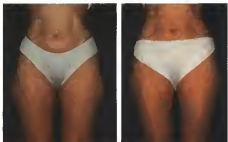
In performing liposuction, a surgeon makes a small incision, usually about one-quarter of an inch long, into a part of the patient's body near the area from which the fat is to be removed. The doctor then inserts a tube called a cannula into the body. Using a high-powered suction machine, the doctor removes the excess fat and lumps and sucks fat cells out of the body. The procedure itself, according to Toronto cosmetic surgeon Dr. William Middleton, does not demand the same delicacy as most other operations. “It is a very crude operation,” said

Middleton. “It is hard pushing a metal instrument through pockets of fat.”

The amount of unwanted fat that a doctor can safely remove from a patient is usually quite low—and rarely more than four pounds at one time. The more fat that is removed, experts say, the more complicated the procedure and the greater the risk. As fat is being pumped out, tissue fluids and blood are drawn out. If too much is removed, body cells are robbed of the fluids required to function.

Or, plastic surgeon Dr. Lloyd Carlson, who performs about 150 liposuctions a year, said Carlson. “Some do not care about the rippling effect” caused by the loose skin left following fat removal. “They just want the fat to be removed so they will look better in clothes.”

Risk: Like any surgery, liposuction involves risks. Still, Dr. Julian Newman, founder of the American Society of Liposuction Surgery, insists that the risks are minimal when the operation is performed properly by trained



Before (left) and after liposuction: as with any other surgery, some risks are involved

properly. As well, during liposuction there is a risk that blood or fat can travel through the body and lodge in the brain or lungs and cause a stroke.

Misinformation: Doctors emphasize that liposuction is neither a method of weight loss nor a procedure to be performed on very fat people. “There is more misinformation about liposuction than almost any other area of cosmetic surgery,” said Toronto cosmetic surgeon Dr. Elly Katsky. “Many people feel it is a means of weight control, but liposuction should be done only to certain areas which do not respond when a person is on a dietary control.”

Experts agree that the ideal candidate for the procedure—a technique that anywhere from \$1,500 to \$4,000—must possess, physically fit and have good skin elasticity. Still, older people do have the surgery, according to Woodbridge,

professionals. In addition, the results may not be perfect. After liposuction, according to Carlson, skin may wrinkle, become waxy or drape over the area where fat has been removed—especially in people over 40. The operation also can leave scars and—d fat is not retrieved evenly—bumpy or irregular skin texture.

But most doctors agree that the operation can help to improve people's feelings about themselves. But Middleton, “Everyone looks in the mirror and sees features that are not perfect, and some choose to improve them. If they look better, they can perform better.” For Corne and thousands of others, the risks are clearly worth taking in the quest for a trimmer body and an improved self-image.

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PEOPLE

THE CAREER BLUES

Actress Rebecca Jenkins says she enjoyed being "a free spirit," singing in forests nightclubs, before she became a movie star. On TV dating director Chris Hewitt rebuffed Jenkins, 30, in 1987 when she was waitressing and helped her land the lead in the 1987 sex movie *Family Reunion*. Now, Jenkins—who stars in the newly released movie *Rye Rye Blues* and has just recorded her first single, *Through the Leaves*—says that she is undecided whether to concentrate on movies or music. *Entire* Jenkins: "I'm always thinking about what I should do next—it's exhausting."

Jenkins from a "free spirit" to a movie star



Music rebel

Professor Buzz Gortlieb, better known as Phranc, says that, as "an average all-American Jewish Italian teenager," she wants to set an example for middle-class kids. The *Los Angeles Times*, Calif., revealed added that she sang about her lesbianism because "I want kids to grow up knowing that they can be happy and successful regardless of their sexuality." Her newly released second album, *I Drop Things a Lot*, is winning rave reviews, but she says she is still somewhat peeved with media who she perceives. *Entire* Phranc, 33: "I won't compromise on honesty."



Phranc: grounded with music

SAD LITTLE RICH GIRL

The unhappy Christina Ossana was an unwanted child who desperately craved the attention of her father, Greek shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis, versus Nigel Davenport in *Witness*. The story of Christina Onassis. In a book excerpt in *London's The Sunday Times*, British celebrity-magazine *Demob* writes that Christina—who died last year of heart failure at age 37—wanted to be noticed by Onassis "at any cost." Ironically, she got her wish: In 1976, Onassis married Christina's plans to marry her first love. Later, he bought her London apartment and forced an end to her first marriage, after six months, to an American businessman. By 1972, rather *Davenport*, Christina realized that she was a "prisoner of her father's capriciousness."

A MASTERFUL SALES STRATEGY

When British master spy novelist Ian Fleming left his *James Bond* territory to write a book of passion and greed in medieval times, he used *entire* help to capture a new audience. Fleming used both his real-world market research to select the best titles from a list of options for his newly released best-seller, *Fleming*, 40, added that he preferred *Allegiance*, but chose *The Pillars of the Earth* because it was more popular with survey respondents. *Entire*, the writer believes in letting people judge a book by its title.

A passionate return

Despite being acclaimed as one of the century's greatest stage actresses, Vanessa Redgrave has not worked on Broadway since 1977. In the United States alone to cast the well-known pro-Palestinian actress have often been scuttled by protests. But last week, she triumphed over politics when the 53-year-old British actress made a spectacular Broadway comeback in Tennessee Williams's 1961 drama *Golden Boy*. She earned a standing ovation and glowing reviews for her performance as the unhappy wife of a Southern bigot. *Entire* *Redgrave* provides one of the most electric performances of recent times." *Salt*, Redgrave remains controversial, as *Golden Boy* appears made for a love scene. According to her daughter, actress Natasha Richardson, Redgrave is committed to risk-taking. *Salt* Richardson: "She taught me if you jump in the deep end, you only have to swim to the shallow end."



Redgrave: arts triumphed over politics

The new helmsmen

Mulroney chooses two leaders for the CBC

The announcement put an end to the year's longest-running guessing game on Parliament Hill: who would succeed Pierre Jettan as head of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.? From Minister Brian Mulroney, apparently believing that two heads are better than one, he just dropped the job, appointing widely respected civil servant Gerald Wellman, the CBC's president and chief executive officer, and naming veteran television executive Patrick Watson to the new post of chairman of the board of directors. CBC executives—indeed since Jettan's seven-year term expired last July 31—the end of the media industry, and opposition politicians generally welcomed Mulroney's choices. Said Toronto *Life* publisher Peter Hurrelford, a former CBC vice-president and English network general manager who was recruited by the media as a prospect for the job of chairman: "I'm optimistic. Everybody I have talked to says Wellman is a very bright, capable guy, and Watson, of course, is a great leader."

Although the appointments were well received, there has been widespread criticism among senior and lesser CBC executives of the ineffectiveness of the ineffectiveness of Jettan's directorship of leadership, pointed for a new broadcasting act that the government will likely introduce in the House of Commons by mid-October. Jettan, who presided but also acted as chairman of the board, said at the time of his retirement that he opposed the change because it might create "chaos at the top and the possibility of two doors for the politicians to knock on when they want to interfere."

Last week's announcement did not clarify how the power will be shared. In an interview, Mulroney said that Wellman is moving from his post as deputy chief of the Treasury Board. "We are not looking for someone of very large managerial skills who could run a very large corporation." The government chose Watson as chairman, and Mulroney, because it wanted someone with a very strong sense of what public broadcasting should be in Canada. "In an interview, Watson said that he is very excited about helping to

shape the network's future (page 11).

However, the challenges confronting the two men are more immediate and critical than making a vision. For months, the directors of the CBC's 10 regions have been fighting with the English- and French-network chiefs and



Mulroney (left), Watson in charge of a beleaguered network

the board of directors over how to accommodate government-ordered cuts of \$214 million in federal funding—referred to as the 1986-1989—during the next few years. The regions want the corporation to discontinue network functions such as *Radio Canada International*, the overseas shortwave service. Some directors want certain regional stations to close.

Wellman's background in the finance department and the Treasury Board, the agency that monitors government spending, touched off speculation that a large part of his assignment was to slash the corporation's budget even further. But Treasury Board president Robert de Cotret, an Ottawa cabinet member, expressed the suggestion. Said de Cotret: "We are seeking in somebody who has broad experience in management, who knows government well, who knows the country well."

The 47-year-old Wellman, son of an Alaskan Que. miner, got a commerce degree in 1963 from Quebec City's Laval University, where a professor suggested that he go to Winnipeg to learn English. There he found a job in the Manitoba government budget bureau. He also met Al Johnson, then a Saskatchewan Treasury official. When Johnson—who later became the president—moved to Ottawa in a senior government post, he hired Wellman in 1966 and landed him on a sector that has involved policy-making in such areas as constitutional reform, taxation, bilingualism, social security and federal-provincial relations. Of his interest points, Wellman said last week, "I did not accept though to pursue over the course of the CBC." His task, he said, was to work within the budget restraints imposed by the government while attempting to maintain the level of quality. "We owe it to the people in the CBC to say their goals, to speak their minds. Then I'll decide." After his shared authority with Watson, Wellman said. "We are not going to give each other orders. We will be working as a team, which we have to be."

Meanwhile, because Wellman is not well-known outside Ottawa, some of the reaction elsewhere in the appointments revolved around the 55-year-old Watson, one of Canada's most prolific TV documentary makers, whose main ambition undertaking has been the \$5-million, 10-part series *The Struggle for Democracy*, shown on the CBC earlier this year. "We have never had a broadcaster as chairman of the corporation," said Dean Ramsey, vice-president of the CBC's English TV network. "Watson is a beginner in public broadcasting and in the corporation."

There were similar reactions from the political arena. Said Ian Riddell, the New Democratic Party lead for British Columbia's 1987 federal election, "Patrick Mulroney is a good man, but he is not a broadcaster." Mulroney's role and his culture clash. "We grew up with Patrick Watson," he has put, Gerald Caplan, former secretary of the federal and co-chair of the 1986 Caplan-Saunders report on Canadian broadcasting. During the period of the appointments, he had written about the "Tyrer's long-term agenda for the network. Said Caplan, now a public-affairs consultant in Toronto: "I hope both men get commitments from the government that the CBC will get funding and moral support to live up to its mission."

Wellman and Watson appear to share a deep commitment to their mandate. And although Wellman has been placed in charge of the corporation's day-to-day operations, the question of who will have the greater impact in shaping the future of the beleaguered CBC—and its mandate—remains to be determined in the months ahead.

RAE CORRELL and RALPH CLARK in Ottawa



BROADCASTING

A morale builder

A broadcaster becomes CBC chairman

Twenty-five years ago, the CBC cancelled the premier network television program *This Hour Has Seven Days* and around co-chair Patrick Watson of an anti-management bias. Last week, he accepted the role of public broadcaster, now the chairman of Canadian TV documentary makers was named to the post of chairman of the CBC board of directors. Senior writer *Barbara Corbett* interviewed him in Toronto about his hopes for the publicly funded broadcasting corporation and how he will share responsibility for its operation and its future direction with Gerald Wellman, the CBC's new president.

Macleans: How do you feel about the appointment?

Watson: I feel wonderful about it. I am extremely pleased and excited.

Macleans: Why in particular?

Watson: Because I was very doubtful about the success of doing leadership. I was doubtful because of who the other members might be. But when I finally got to meet Wellman and we discussed the division of rights and how to know each other, I realized that this was a potentially dynamic partnership. He's a human being being, a very capable guy and a guy with whom I see eye-to-eye on principles of management, which is operation and about the importance of the public broadcaster.

Macleans: How did you think out the division of roles?

Watson: We don't discuss a table, but our costs of staff taken for several months. As chairman of the board, I will be responsible for the division of strategy and policy. Much of that development work will be done in consultation with the president and then working that up with the board. I'll be the interface between the institutions and the board, on the stamp of the corporation and do some morale-building within. His job as CEO will be what a CEO does, the day-to-day operation of the corporation. There will be some crossover, and a lot of that will be worked out as he and I get to know each other. But basically, the idea is that I won't cross territory and he won't cross mine.

Macleans: At the next day's press conference, who will?

Watson: He'll have to see. We'll go to an extremely good start because we share an interest and style. I deal with the board. He deals with the staff. Our management styles are collaborative and have a lot to do with getting things done and engaging the resources of and liberating the energies of staff. Neither of us is a kind of narrative who comes to the office as the morning having had a brilliant idea while shaving and then implements a bunch of errors before he goes to bed. We work as the kind who want to make it possible for the people working for us to do the best things that

Watson in brief for Democracy: "It's going to be something special."

they're trained to do. So, within that kind of atmosphere, the push and shove you're talking about is not likely to arise. I mean it's not likely to arise as a crucial way. These will, of course, be moments when I think he's going to see my territory, and when he thinks I'm going into his. And we're agreed that when there's the slightest hint of that, it gets out on the table and we think it out.

Macleans: Are there all kinds of people in the CBC who are often in production, he creates and is forth, but also for one reason or another here?

Watson: Oh, I believe so. I think there have developed some administrative and management traditions which are interfering with the freedom of the CBC. Both Wellman and I are determined to go on and maximize the very things we've got going on, to get rid of the administrative and bureaucratic barriers that are distracting people from what they're supposed to be doing. The bureaucracy in the CBC at the moment is very messy and consumes a lot of the time of people who might not be to be heard with it. I have seen requests for items that have been signed by several different executives. That's absurd.

Macleans: What will a Watson-Wellman CBC look like?

Watson: What you hear me talking about is a process in which we are going to be changing the shape and the expression of the corporation as a collaborative way with the staff at one end and the board at the other. I can't say that you hear the content of those changes in because I don't know it.

Macleans: Is there a need, as some say, for restoring a sense of excitement within the CBC?

Watson: Yes, but there is, and there's going to be. I'm very excited because I think it's going to be something special. □



Scene from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*: say forest sprites and a brother-elf Patrick

THEATRE

A passion for plays

Edmonton's Citadel celebrates its 25th year

It started out as a 274-seat suburban living hall with a modest production of Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* Now, 25 years later, located in a handsome glass-and-steel structure that occupies a whole city block, The Citadel Theatre is a commanding presence at the heart of downtown Edmonton—and as the country's stage community. Boasting five performing spaces—ranging in size from the 685-seat Shocore Theatre to the 230-seat Rock Theatre—the Citadel has attracted top talent and the largest subscription base of any single-seat company in the country. Last month, Edmonton packed the opening plays of a season that lasts until April 30: *John Philipso*, a former resident of Ontario's Stratford Festival directed a 19-woman ensemble in William Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*, which opened on Sept. 15 and 14 respectively. And Bill Glasser, executive director of Toronto's Canadian Stage Company, directed the premiere of Toronto's new hit *Paul Giamatti's* first play, *The Invention of Soliloquy*, which opened on Sept. 30. Said lawyer Joe Shocore, Citadel's founder and executive producer: "This season is what we are about. We have the best facilities. Now we have the best directors, actors and all the rest. It is very exciting."

The current season, which offers a mix of 14 contemporary and classic plays, has attracted an enviable 18,000 subscribers to date. And, despite the absence of artistic director since 1987, the Citadel—the third largest nonprofit theatre after Ontario's Stratford and Shaw Festivals—continues to flourish and expand. This year, fuelled by a \$5-million budget—50 per cent from the box office and royalties, 25 per cent from public sources and 15 per cent from the private sector—the theatre added 14 new members to its Young Company under the direction of Stratford veteran Richard Maltby. Said Maltby: "Not one actor we approached turned us down. There was a real need for such a company."

The Citadel's success is particularly impressive given its location in a city of fewer than 500,000, located far from the talent pools and the large audience of Central Canada. As well, competition within Edmonton's stage community is vigorous—the city has eight professional theatres, the highest number per capita in the country. But Shocore says that his venue has flourished because Edmontonians have a passion for the stage. He attributes the city's appetite for theatre to the tastes of immigrants who came to Edmonton after the Second World War. "We got people who were used to music and theatre," he said. "Calgary attracted

by, brother-elf *Paul Giamatti*. The director has extracted superb acting performances from the actors. Meanwhile, his version of *The Crucible* is a telling of the 17th-century Salem, Mass., witch trials, reaches uncommon theatrical heights.

Giamatti's sparkling *The Invention of Soliloquy*, which runs until Oct. 15 and travels to Toronto's Canadian Stage Company on Oct. 25, is the only original drama this season. Directed in a wacky, hard-boiled, deceptively simple style by David Marmat and *Drumming* Mrs. Dimp by Alfred Uhry. And, in its inaugural season, the Young Company will present Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, William Gibson's *The Miracle Worker*, and *Shakespeare and Soliloquy* by Giamatti's playwriting partner, Ludwig. Said Maltby of the latter: "It is a highly original work on paper—it just couldn't be better."

Despite its failure to attract Philipps last season to the position of artistic director, Shocore and general manager Richard Densmore are optimistic that the theatre will find someone to continue the tradition of former artistic directors including John Neville, who made a four-year term of brilliance on Oct. 30, and Peter Cox, a veteran of London's West End who died last year. Conversely, the Citadel has become an attractive posting. At a fundraising spaghetti dinner last evening a special *Midsummer Night's Dream* menu—including Lynda Sander Soper and Gloria Baril—Shocore paid tribute to the theatre's top program managers with a quote from Shakespeare's *Comedies*: "We have lived to see edifying joy very widely, and the buildings of art hereby."

JENNIFER DUFFY is Edmonton

Americans, and they left the city their cowboy boots and backyard barbecues."

Still, according to the Citadel's marketing and communications director, Dennis Giamatti, the theatre wants to progress to compete not only with the city's other theatres, but also with Edmonton's professional sports teams, the rival Oilers and CFL's Edmonton Stampeders. "The theatre has to be good entertainment to compete at our Sunday night high of \$25 tickets."

Critics have praised the season's first two productions, which ran until Nov. 12, with mixed reviews. Yet they are unanimous in praising the shows' ambition. Philipps has captured a high award: *Night's Dream* with its very forest sprites and a pun-

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Phone: 555-1234

Physical Characteristics: Height: 5'6", Weight: 140, Eyes: BLUE, Hair: BROWN, Birth Date: 8/30/69

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Bound for glory

Jane Siberry reaches for greater heights

It is a long climb up two flights of stairs, past a wall of hanging lace, into Jane Siberry's private world. In many ways, her third-floor apartment in Toronto's west end is a typical artist's quarters: messy, bright and sparsely furnished. And like her songs, which offer unexpected views of daily life, Siberry's living quarters reveal an assortment of striking unspoken images: a sun-drenched guitar leaning against a wall, an unopened painting neatly stowed in a corner, a solitary cat taking refuge in the front room. With a piano apartment next to the kitchen sink, it is an unusually modest dwelling for one of Canada's most celebrated singer-songwriters. But, for the past year, Siberry, who was born and raised in suburban Toronto, has called it home. Overseeing a cluster of backyard towns to the north and the Queen Street Mental Health Centre to the south, it is also the place where Siberry wrote all the songs for her latest album, *Bound*. By the time Siberry has most light-hearted collection to date. After five years of critical acclaim but little financial reward, these songs were destined to bring the artist her first major commercial breakthrough.

Siberry has made a career out of testing convention on its head. The 1984 album, *No Doubts*, drew profound surprise for its lyrics: *Be the Beach*, a whimsical, 1950s-style song about a woman floating on a pink surfboard. Siberry's next album, *The Spoken Shy*, earned gold-record status for Canadian sales of more than 50,000 despite its unconventional rules for the simple *Mr. Alex Colville*, in which Siberry allowed herself to be captured by a co-singing cow. Then, after winning a US recording contract with Warner Bros. in 1992, jettisoning the mainstream radio hit group, she recorded a densely layered and unorthodox album, *The Whirling*, that failed to produce a hit.

Through it all, Siberry kept the support of her devoted fans and most music critics. When she appeared in England in 1988, the normally tough London reviewers gushed with such superlatives as "spellbinding" and "heart-riveting." Now, with *Bound* by the time Siberry's record company is expressing optimism that Siberry has come up with a hit. Said Warner Bros. president Lenora Wozniak: "She's gifted, with her own music identity. We don't think of her as a Top 40 artist, but this album seems definitely more accessible."

Unlike *The Whirling*, a stark recording full of complex rhythms and songs, *Bound* by the Siberry brothers away, soft songs that lean with humor and romance. The album's title track expresses an unbridled love of the land,

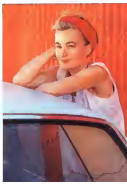
ed. And the most unusual thing was to try something new." Apart from its lyrical content, the musical tone of *Bound* by the Siberry annual for Siberry. Coproduced by Swartz, with whom she still works, it has a stripped-down acoustic sound bristling with energy.

Following her breakup with Swartz, Siberry moved with her dog, Wolfgang, to the third-floor apartment and began a relationship with Toronto filmmaker Peter Mentzer. The songs on *Bound* by the Siberry, she says, came out of a fresh perspective on the world. About Siberry: "I became inspired by the beauty I saw around me. I felt good and more toward looking." She added that the bliss her neighborhood, with its mental health centre, because it helps the artists found on the Toronto strip of Queen Street and a few blocks to the east. Drawn in a certain state, with streaked blood that find in a painful lurch, the 30-year-old Siberry said: "This block feels like a community. The people

from across the street recognize me, and I recognize them. I find it very grounding."

Still, Siberry's close family did not want her to move to the area, which is on the rough side. Her father, George, a retired Toronto policeman, was a retired Toronto policeman, who encouraged a failed musician the street. Since her city tenor is evident on several new compositions, particularly *May Day*, a song that features the line "have a good time but don't relax... on guard."

Siberry will soon be leaving her third-floor sanctuary to live. After this month, she plans to make a few appearances in northern Ontario with a band consisting of Swartz, guitarist Ken Myer and several new musicians. There, she performed in England before returning for a full Canadian and US tour in early 1996. In the meantime, Siberry hopes to find time to pursue her other passion, filmmaking. With the cinematic vision she displays in her songwriting, Siberry has



Siberry, *Bound* by the Siberry, romantic new album

"taking out their originality on the sound track." And *Mr. Alex Colville* is a playful Latin-tinged song about a modern woman under a "Cuban candle light."

Making *The Whirling* coincided with the bonding of her relationship with bassist and producer John Swartz. And it revealed much of the pain that Siberry was experiencing at the time. With *Bound* by the Siberry, Siberry says that she wanted to find a "hit" to the personal album. "I didn't want anything that seemed too convoluted and introspective," she said in an interview. "I didn't want to repeat myself. I wanted away from anything that seemed too 'Jane Siberry.' It was expected to be accep-

tains a leading role in the production of her cinematic music videos. She has directed her own 12-minute movie, called *The Sound of the Grass*. And now, with Mentzer, she intends to complete a 20-minute experimental work titled *Madness* (Vancouver-based) on her 1985 song.

Her film-making plans, like the new album, reflect a new confidence. *Bound* by the Siberry is a surprise release. In the summer of 1995, with its high notes and fresh outlook, the record is bound to attract new fans to Siberry's gentle vision—one that has evolved from dark enigmas to sunny stretches.

NICHOLAS JENNINGS



Calwood (left), PMA official Eugene Benson argues over charges of racial bias

BOOKS

Writers and rights

Literary luminaries work against injustice

In the barren-departure area of Toronto's Union Station, an extraordinary gathering of the world's literary talent waited for a chartered train to Montreal. A few people in the travel law week were traditionalists from Africa and Asia and the languages spoken in the long ranged from English and French to Hindi and Farsi.

Stall the author of *Death of a Salesman*. "We have to learn to stop ourselves from dehumanizing one another."

Miller, Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood and British playwright Harold Pinter were among the luminaries who participated in the

Days of gain opening for an international writers' congress



congress, which began on Sept. 22 and ended on Oct. 1. Jointly hosted by Canada's two literary centers—the English-speaking one in Toronto and its French-speaking counterpart in Montreal—it was the first time that the event had been held in Canada. But the Canadian government to be as capable of presenting controversy as a 1986 congress held in New York City. At the meeting, a contingent of grassroots writers, including Atwood—then the anglophone Canadian vice president—criticized Norman Mailer, the U.S. section's president, and walked out in protest against the low representation of female writers at the event.

Last week's Canadian congress got off to a bad start when protesters accused its organizers of discrimination on the basis of color—a charge that the incoming anglophone PMA president, journalist Jane Calwood, and other organizers hadly refuted.

Other charges were raised during the proceedings. Among the formal protests cited at concerns that racism, torture and sexual writers was a statement doctored at Canada. The congress condemned the actions brought about by a continuing lack of involvement in Toronto-based writer Elsie Dwyer, Toronto's PMA president, Key Publishers Ltd and the Rochester family, owners of Dwyer & York Development Ltd. Under a newly unveiled provision in Canadian law, the most relevant law to surround her medical, unpublished manuscript's proposed book, from which a contentious article was excerpted, in the Rochester. The congress declared that the provision can have a "chilling effect" on writers engaged in honest investigative writing and in their potential publishers. It called on Canada's federal and provincial governments to "cancel official procedures to guarantee freedom of speech and due process before a jury of peers."

Meanwhile, the congress gave more than 600 participants a chance to take stock of recent developments affecting writers worldwide. For one thing, the newly created Russia Soviet PMA centre in Moscow—a product of glasnost—was distinguished by the first time. For another, shortly before the meeting began, U.S. government officials and Amnesty International told the Toronto PMA centre that one of the cases it had focused on for several years was closed.

Chicago journalist Martha Korman had been released from the Lenin Hotel prison where she had been held for 10 years without charge or trial.

But in China, more than 30 writers had been imprisoned after the government's violent suppression of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last June. At least 250 other writers remained in British row

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chris. Seneca Shabine is still living in hiding under a death sentence imposed by British Molesters, who denied his book *The Seneca West* to be blasphemous.

In its 50-year history, PEN has moved from centrally endorsing political issues to endorsing the freedom of expression. In 1953, its British writer Catherine Amy Dawson-Scott, the organization originally took the form of dinner parties that brought together British authors and foreign writers for sympathetic discussions. But by the 1980s, PEN had begun to lobby on behalf of writers who were persecuted for their religious or political views. Now, almost 190 countries in more than 40 countries carry out that work through letter and postcard campaigns and petitions.

In recent years, PEN has been preoccupied almost as much for its political organizing as for the work that it does. After the women's protest at the 1988 New York gathering, it was revealed that the 1989 Toronto-Montreal congress would be equally open to criticism of the sexes. Opponents of both world conferences, however, her understanding at least held the second guests were female. Still, PEN found itself under worldwide scrutiny after its Sept. 24 opening gala at Toronto's Roy Thomson Hall. At the end of the concert, which featured Canadian singer Edith Butler, jazz vocalist Selma Bey and guitarist Lenny Boyd, protesters calling themselves Team 21 invaded the hall, declaring that nonviolence was underrepresented among the Canadian speakers at the congress.

The situation developed into a full-blown embarrassment when Toronto writer and social activist Callwood, the incoming president of Canada's English-speaking centre, was approached by the protesters when she was leaving the gala, accused by a charge that she considered racist. Callwood told them in "I'm off." The incident received wide coverage, and the protesters called for Callwood's resignation before she assumes her new role this week.

At a news conference, current president Greville Gibson called Team 21's charges "baseless." He noted that the invited Canadian guests represented a cross section of the nation's diverse regions and groups. For her part, Callwood said of the incident, "I regret it very much—it became a distraction from the important work that PEN does." But she added that she did not apologize to anyone in their suits or many items, and it bothered me that by attacking the wrong object they were discrediting themselves. I think they need to apologize to PEN."

Aside from the fractious elements, there were some innovative aspects to the Canadian gathering. Montreal and Toronto vice-presidents John Robson and David Smith's efforts were determined to prevent nonviolence from being "intellectual chic." To that end, before the congress began they arranged to take 18 writers from 16 countries on a day-long expedition to the Cause Arctic. The purpose of the trip was twofold: to introduce foreign authors to the Arctic and to drive home the power of the written word to the local

people, who have a primarily oral tradition.

At a banquet held in a school auditorium in the Arctic community of Iglood, N.W.T., the writers had their choice of arctic charr, caribou and white meat—all raw. One of the participants, U.S. feminist Betty Friedan, author of the groundbreaking study *The Feminine Mystique*, said later that she enjoyed the feast, saying that the law "is an adolescent's mouth." Added Friedan, "I was very interested in the clear strength and leadership ability of the women in the communities."

Back in Toronto and Montreal, the congress offered a packed roster of public readings, panel discussions on such topics as the cold warship between private conscience and state

opinion. But among statements delivered at sessions, including South Africa, China and Romania, was the one addressed to Canada. It was a response to the political proceedings under which the Restiveness are seeking \$100 million in damages as a result of a November, 1987, Toronto Left article and trying to stop publication of a book that Denon has written about them. Said Gibson, "PEN has the authority of writers and editors around the world who are deeply concerned with the evaluation of the freedom of speech." He added, "We want to let the authorities know that PEN is watching and very concerned about this."

The PEN congress shed light—on both real and symbolic ways—on the situation of writers



Friedan (left), Toronto writer/broadcaster Adrienne Clarkson: raw white meat

severely, and closed-door sessions, including the Writers in Prison Committee and the PEN assembly. Toronto and Montreal book buyers had a chance to hear such renowned writers as Booker Prize-winning novelist Anita Desai of India and Nigerian novelist Chinua Achebe debate and read from their works.

The Canadian congress also included a first—a series of readings and discussions by writers in their 20s and 30s. Titled "The Next Generation," the series offered a diverse sampling of young international talent. At one reading, Toronto writer Sig Gibbons appeared on the platform in a striped sweater jacket to read excerpts from three of his plays about drug usage. Other participants that evening included Canadian-born writer Alistair MacLeod, originally from Delta Island, who read a poem about a sea hunter and Roman Polak of New Zealand, a Maori rights activist and poet.

Most of the approximately 300 resolutions adopted in closed-door sessions were formal protests to regimes that suppress, torture or otherwise mistreat writers or for expressing their

around the world. At each panel discussion in Montreal, there was an entire chair symbolized by one disgraced writer somewhere in the world. Examples of that writer's work were read at the start of the session. In Toronto, South African novelist and short-story writer Miriam Tlali, whose books are banned in her own country, tried to give her audience a sense of what it was like to grow up black in Soweto. Said Tlali, "Your mind is gradually taught to curb itself—you have no inner life."

Chinese poet Don Joo also spoke vividly on the issue of freedom. He had been a Tiananmen Square on the night of the June 4 crackdown on demonstrating students, but he left immediately afterward to begin a personally financed speaking tour in Holland. Noting that freedom was "too central to our reality" in the West, Don Joo observed, "In China, there is no real freedom; it is only a word. All the time, he added, freedom is "the major aspiration that causes writers to write."

PAMELA WONG



A CLASSIC GOES CUBIST.

BOOKS

A disappearing village

Sandra Birdsell writes about a cataclysm

Sandra Birdsell's first two short-story collections, *Myth: Fictions and Legends of the House*, located one mythical Manitoba village called Agassiz, exposing the secret

lives of its inhabitants with a very funny tenderness. *The Missing Child* (Lester & Orpen Dennys, 315 pages, \$24.95), the Winnipeg author's first novel, also takes place in Agassiz—although it may well be the last of Birdsell's books to do so. In the novel's climax, Agassiz literally drops out of sight: the ground it is built on is unstable, is in sacred places, and when it begins to rock, Agassiz begins a quick slide to watery oblivion. It is an end that proves as unfortunate for *The Missing Child* as it does for the hapless citizens of the village. By giving her novel a doomsday setting, Birdsell is clearly hoping to give it mythic overtones.

But the strategy casts an aura of implausibility over the entire book.

In cosmic dimensions aside, the novel is extraordinarily sensitive, with as many characters and points of view, it sometimes seems, as Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. Birdsell sets out to create a sense of unity as a narrative, from such leaders as "J. H. Campbell, the corruption of the power, to heretics including Jane Macdonald, a Métis woman who persuades her hair to disappear her before experience.

In between those social extremes, a small group of characters pursue their destinies, with a single exception that underlines their loneliness. Most of the people in Agassiz do not talk to each other, but at each other. Their real life is a catalogue within a prison of solitude. One of the few characters who consciously realizes that is Marie Pelissier, an eccentric, middle-aged housewife who seems more child than woman. Marie, the novel's central character, is acutely aware of the beauty and transience of life. But the only person who listens seriously to her peculiar observations is Anne, a post-adolescent old woman living in Agassiz.

Marie spends considerable time telling Anne anecdotes about her life before she was born, when she lived in heaven with a golden fellow named Jonathan. As well, her otherworldly impressions have apparently given her a kind of foreboding; she alone knows what the mysterious jets of the water gushing in the streets of Agassiz portend. But the supernatural reality and impending disaster to which Marie refers witness are all too foreboding. In giving them too much exposure, Birdsell discounts the credibility of the novel's mythic—and heretofore—parts of the book.

More seriously, the author places too much stress on many of her sensitive lives, distorting and confining them to make them fit her doomsday scenario. But, for all that, the book contains some extraordinary characters and passages. Marie's husband, Albert, who is terrified of his age and the attendant loss of vigor, is a hilarious creation. He tells stories out of cars with a wooden tongue-depressor—apparently to spare himself the debilitating effects of walking dishes. Other scenes have a genuine tragic power. When Marie Peasner confesses to her proper group that she was once responsible for the death of a child, her gripping tale is worthy of Proust.

Such passages are reminders of Birdsell's strength: she can be witty, witty, severely profound. *The Missing Child* may be less than successful, but it seems a promise of finer things to come.

JUDITH BERNHARDT

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Soviet snapshots

A reporter details life in the Moscow bureau

Throughout its turbulent and often violent history, one constant factor about Russia—and, in its present incarnation, the Soviet Union—has been the powerful emotional hold that it exerts over outsiders. Few countries have been jeered, grabbed and

analyzed as relentlessly by remote journalists and academics. That is largely because the Soviet Union, with its enormous resources and huge population, remains positively impregnable to first-hand and fair. In the past 25 years, British and American journalists



Gorbachev wit and graceful writing

and academics have created a thriving cottage industry with books exploring life in the Soviet Union to their countrymen. Now, with the release of his first but frequently reprinted book *Breaking with History: The Gorbachev Revolution—An Eyewitness Account* (Doubleday, 364 pages, \$24.95), Canadian journalist Lawrence Martin adds his own contribution to that body of work.

Martin, who left *The Globe and Mail* earlier this year to work on a book about Russian hockey, was the newspaper's first Moscow bureau chief. *Breaking with History*, written in first-person form, offers a sometimes captivating account of his experiences in that position, which he assumed in the fall of 1985. At times, his observations, leavened by graceful writing and gentle wit, tell the book into the class of British journalist Martin Walker's 1987 book, *The Making of Gorbachev's Russia*—the best work written so far on current developments in the country. But poor structure and overpadding undermine parts of Martin's book, and his rambling explanations of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reform program lack both clarity and a conclusion.

Martin's appointment to the Moscow bureau was no coincidence as he remains in the book's foreword, he joined the *Globe* only a few months after the opening of the perestroika for exploring all possible aspects of everyday life led to some remarkable encounters with people singing from the ubiquitous Moscow protestants in permanent pursuit of Westerners to drunken hockey stars. Martin, who was the only Western reporter to regularly cover the Soviet hockey program, also flashes and the previously taciturn, off-ice images of many of the country's star players.

But he is far from successful in his attempts at political analysis. Martin has an almost total ignorance for Gorbachev's ability to restructure the Soviet economy. Yet many Soviet supporters of Gorbachev admit that his economic reforms have been largely unsuccessful. Meanwhile, the author devotes an inordinate amount of space to expressing doubts for most Ameri-

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on journalism in the Soviet Union. In a chapter entitled "The House Tarras," he argues that "journalistic superstition can be most oppressive" when the story involves the two superpowers. But it is not apparent what he feels the offending members of the American media should be doing differently. He repeatedly chastises other Western media for criticizing the pace of Soviet reform efforts, but many of the incidents he recounts involving unbecoming Soviet bureaucracy bear out the truth of such remarks.

As well, Martin's frequent attempts to compare Soviet and Western lifestyles are strained and sometimes skewed. Occasionally, the suspicion arises that the writer—who has acknowledged to acquaintances that he sometimes adopted a contrary position to the Americans on principle—is hoping simply to arouse controversy. At one point, he says that Soviet citizens in Moscow who worry about accepting invitations to the homes of foreigners have the "crucial sense free" that a North American might have who sees "a Soviet journalist speaking broken English on the streets of Washington." In fact, the phrase usually given by Soviets has nothing to do with their hosts. Instead, they are worried by the presence of uniformed Soviet milita who guard foreigners' compounds and who award the names of diplomatic visitors and occasionally detain them.

The book also suffers from several structural and stylistic weaknesses that undermine its impact. Many chapters offer a series of unrelated anecdotes that lack either chronological order or a particular focus. Moreover, the decision to try to make his study as up-to-date as possible leaves the author marooned on another continent for a significant part of the book. Martin makes frequent reference to events that have occurred in the Soviet Union since his own departure in July of 1986. He emphasizes the vast change in attitude that has taken place among many Soviets in the past year: the extension towards Gorbachev's reforms that existed when Martin left Moscow has largely been replaced by overblown and deeper ever growing consumer shortages and ethnic tensions. But his description of those events, culled for the most part from newspapers and magazines, is hollow and tedious—especially when compared to the vibrant writing that much has featured reporting.

Because of their uniqueness in time, *Breaking with History* lacks the lasting impact it ought have had. Martin's real strength—reporting on the lives of Soviets at work and play—is not exploited to its fullest. And because of the accelerated rate of change in the Soviet Union, new books by other Western journalists will inevitably supplant it. In attempting to offer a full profile of the Soviet Union, Martin has left too many gaps to ensure prolonged scrutiny. Instead, much like a family album filled with snapshots of sharply varying quality, *Breaking with History* offers a cornucopia—but mostly—portraits.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

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Son of a gun

Al Neuharth reveals the secret of his success

CONFESSIONS OF AN SOB
By Al Neuharth
(Doubleday, 372 pages, \$23.95)

By the time Al Neuharth retired as chairman and chief executive officer of the Gazette Co. newspaper chain last March, he had slipped the once-sleepy, Rochester, N.Y.-based group into a multibillion-dollar media conglomerate. In his new autobiography, *Confessions of an SOB*, Neuharth boasts that from 1979 to 1988, Gazette made deals to acquire 69 daily news-

papers. A career like his, Neuharth says, can only be achieved by an SOB, "someone who uses whatever tactics it takes to get the job done—be it to the top. As merely as possible. A little nastiness when necessary."

Clearly, he acquired that attitude early on. Neuharth describes how, when he was 8, he selfishly refused his mother's reassurance and love, as a journalism student at South Dakota University, he manipulated the campus newspaper to provide his friend for class president. Neuharth recalls that he evolved from "a glib prankster" in childhood to "a son of manipulators and Machiavellians" as an adult.

Neuharth's selection drive—which earned him from a husband newspaper chain to his roughly \$6-million retirement package—was personified in his secret of the corporate ladder: Picking at his first venture, a South Dakota sports sheet he treated each successive job—and many losses—in stepping stones. Neuharth reports one particularly disastrous accident in which he recommended the boss who hired him at Gazette—eventually taking over the top slot himself.

Yet, for all the unpleasant aspects of his story, Neuharth's candor and self-deprecation are reassuring. His account of how his ego led him to launch an attempt to merge Gazette and the CBS network is particularly frank. He even admits his two weaknesses to write uncorrupted reflections on him, his second wife obliged by writing: "Al Neuharth is a cause. He's messy and difficult around and sheds his old skin as he grows."

To his credit, Neuharth was determined to deliver women and minorities to leadership positions at the Gazette papers and broadcast stations. His innovative approach included trying the minority value of every candidate's social biases to his or her success in implementing equal employment opportunity programs—telling managers directly as the pocketbook.

Confessions of an SOB, written mostly in first-hand paragraphs, reads like a collection of memoirs. But those bits are as tasty as cheese puffs—it is hard to stop at just one. Neuharth may not have brought analytical depth or scintillating prose to American journalism, but he has succeeded in creating a compellingly readable autobiography.

LENNY GREEN



Neuharth: 'a little nastiness when necessary'

papers, 16 TV stations and North America's biggest outdoor business—now with 45,600 employees in the U.S. and Canada." Even more striking, Neuharth's company launched *sex Today*, a national newspaper that was credited as "McPope" by many journalists because of its lowbrow style. Noting its sound-proof ink, media gaffly Linda Elberich commented that *sex Today* "doesn't rely on your hands, or on your mind." But the paper eventually folded in 1984. Today heeded towards a daily circulation of about 1.7 million, putting it in second place among U.S. dailies after *The Wall Street Journal*.

That was an expensive track record for a key man on the wrong side of the tracks in Buffalo, N.Y.—and Neuharth boasts an equally hefty crew about it in *Confessions*, an unusually blunt hybrid of memoir, self-help and

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Monkey on the loose: a contradictory conclusion

voters made up their minds on the basis of "rational and enlightened self-interest." In general, he says, those who expected to gain from the Free Trade Agreement sided with the Tories; those who expected to suffer sided for the Liberals or the NDP.

That, in itself, is hardly surprising. But Lee contradicts himself when he asserts that the FTA was "a document whose acceptability seemed predicated less on substance than on presentation"—in other words, that voters were influenced not by the content of the deal, but by the manner in which it was sold. And he shadows his thesis entirely when he writes that the 1988 election was about many things, "but free trade . . . was not one of them."

For all of its shortcomings, *One Hundred Monkeys* is a fascinating study of a tumultuous campaign. At times, his engaging prose style carries out of control: describing the last wave that engulfed Toronto during the run-up to the campaign, he writes of subway riders whose likened feet "laid aside the steamed buns and the uppers of shoes." But Lee also produces, sometimes—and in some cases, disorienting—portraits of several of the campaign's key men, including the NDP's Paul (The Bachelor) Martin. It is in those chapters that Lee's contradictory beliefs show. Sadly, his efforts to find some higher meaning in the campaign are not nearly so successful.

BOOK REVIEW

WAGNER'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Clear and Present Danger*, Clancy (1)
- 2 *The Runes House*, in *Carroll* (2)
- 3 *The Pillars of the Earth*, Hilary (4)
- 4 *A Prayer for Owen Meany*, Irving (4)
- 5 *Smileys*, Pynchon (4)
- 6 *Peter Strar*, Cress Smith (6)
- 7 *The Negotiator*, Forsyth (6)
- 8 *Sea, Steel* (6)
- 9 *Witness*, Price (6)
- 10 *A Natural Curiosity*, DeMille

NONFICTION

- 1 *The House Is Not a Home*, Mullen (2)
- 2 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (2)
- 3 *On the Edge*, Dwyer (6)
- 4 *A Woman Named Julia*, Stevenson (2)
- 5 *Power, Love and Healing*, Stiegel (6)
- 6 *Wrecked*, MacLeod (6)
- 7 *Freud, Adler and Jung* (6)
- 8 *In the Garden of Eden*, White and White
- 9 *Love and Marriage*, O'Neil (6)
- 10 *The Andy Warhol Diaries*, edited by Paul Martin (6)

(Listed by best sales)

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BOOKS

Campaign follies

Is monkey see, monkey do, what guides voters?

ONE HUNDRED MONKEYS: THE TRIUMPH OF POPULAR WISDOM IN CANADIAN POLITICS

By Robert Mazon Lee
(Macfarlane, Walter & Ross,
265 pages, \$35.95)

On the Japanese island of Koshima, in 1953, a group of scientists observed a 16-month-old macaque monkey named Imo dipping her sweet potato in a stream and washing the dirt off it with her other hand. Over the next few years, the practice spread to all of the other macaques in the colony despite the fact that chimpanzees refuse to debate. Perhaps the scientists who conducted the study had simply cause across a regional tradition of a principle that only local to most schoolchildren: monkey see, monkey do. It is doubtful, however, whether most observers, like to their own devices, would discern a relationship between the eating habits of macaques and the behavior of Canadian voters in the 1988 federal general election. Robert Mazon Lee does, and he bravely tells us that his thesis in *One Hundred Monkeys: The Triumph of Popular Wisdom in Canadian Politics*, the first of at least four books on the 1988 campaign to be published this fall.

In fact, Lee suggests not just one theme but several, none of them entirely consistent with the others. A preliminary correspondent for *The Ottawa Citizen*, Lee, 33, is a talented reporter and a gifted stylist. His book is, for the most part, entertaining, original and thought-provoking. Despite this, *One Hundred Mon-*

keys is also marred by methodical floundering and contradictory conclusions. In the end, the book appears to fit Lee's description of the Menck Lake constitutional accord: a document, he says, that means so many things that it is questionable whether it means anything at all. Lee's account of the monkey experiment is a case in point. The author first based about the Koshima findings while interviewing former Liberal MP Donald Johnston, who did not run in the 1988 election. In Johnston's apocryphal version of the study, the habit of washing potatoes spread not only among other macaques on the island, but also to macaques on other islands that had never had any contact with him and his colony. To Johnston, the lesson seemed to be that ideas and opinions could spread, by word of mouth and by television. In fact, the habit of washing potatoes spread in other forms of learning, among disparate groups of voters, enabling them to see through the muddle of political advertising slogans.

Lee agrees on the monkey story—a popular New Age philosophy—to help explain the wild shifts of public opinion during last year's campaign. In the process, he borrows the concept developed by French journalist Joseph Proust. "I heard de Chomsky that there is some ancient layer of thought, the 'stratosphere,' that overlaps the planet and binds humanity," which explains the "popular wisdom" in the title. Lee's ability to weave together those strands—while also touching on the Ben John son scandal, the 1987 stock market crash and the 1985 lost vote—is impressive, but ultimately there is much less to his findings than might appear at first glance. He concludes that

No thanks.

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North Hatley's Old World charm

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There are various spots in this country that were crafted in heaven. One is the Gulf Islands, warmed by the Japanese current, between Vancouver Island and the mainland. Another is Chester, the pearl sailing retreat down the Atlantic coast from Halifax. A third is the Eastern Shore, the rolling hills retreat along Vermont's border. Quebec's English establishment drives up to four hours to find solitude in Muskoka cottages. Montreal's English establishment finds the same bliss just 90 minutes outside Montreal. For such people, the Quebec province was the death of a dream.

We sit in Lévesqueville, situated on the mighty Mississippi River. It is the 25th anniversary of the class of 1964 at Bishop's University; the survivors never having gathered before to examine summer growth and choice of maps. It is a fine weekend. Weekend and there, like a suitable occasion to collect from a quarter-century ago who leave enough to show off their bold spots and their diverse papers.

Bishop's is everything that Jacques Paré has. It was founded in 1843, being after that the country. It is the small by Quebec college, an elite-like setting of 500 acres, still with only 1,600 students. There is a faculty member for every 16 students. Most everyone lives on the campus in a walled, walled estate of 10. Under the university's domain that goes for universities in Toronto and Vancouver and elsewhere, there is the same here that one can detect individuals and low personalities, rather than computer machines and model tuition cheques.

There is, of course, the Hecatewood football game against Montreal's Concordia. The last games collapse in the fourth quarter, but hardly anyone notices. It is young men. The Bishop's students stand, or stagger, in the open stands—deserted, as all privileged children do these days, in basketball and volleyball from a concrete mile. The colors of Bishop's are violet and white. Most students are in baggy and torn velvet overalls. One has the impression of be-



ing at a convention of justices.

Their faces are painted like people warriors on the warpath, and their clothes are of the Open in water and white. Side from the dreads, the Class of '64 is under a marquet, embracing beer and beer leaches, the fathers with regular eyelids trying to visualize who will be wearing what at the big dinner—do we do casual elegance or dog-eared elegance?

The grade team look started their nervousness with pencil at a certain tree on the golf course that adorns the (desert) The spot was chosen before, in their day, it had a special name. It was known as Wino Hill.

The chairman at the weekend get together the grade. Heavy Music in North Bay. The village, on mighty Lake Mississippi, is now a retreat for such as Marjorie Richter and her outstanding presence. Most of the early settlers were United Empire Loyalists who left New

England in disgust after the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Its peculiar architecture comes from even further south, since its first summer people were aristocrats and large housekeepers from south of the Mason-Dixon Line. After the Civil War ended in 1865, the tolls from the Deep South could not contain them. New England's "Yankees" as their people from summer heat and headed even further north into Canada, often in private railway cars. (Some drove their boats when passing through New England.)

That was born North Hatley. The American visitors brought their black servants and followers with them, along with the gentlemanly sports of tennis, golf and sailing. The most splendid of the summer mansions was built in 1906 by Henry Atkinson, owner of Georgia Power in Atlanta. With its broad verandas, white pillars and dark shutters, it was performed after George Washington's home in Mount Vernon in Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington.

The 55 bedrooms tucked into Atkinson's summer cottage, stables, servants' quarters, greenhouse and caretaker's residence is now Honey House, the cottages halfway for the grade in the joys of middle age. It is named after Captain Ebenezer Hilly, a United Empire Loyalist from Connecticut, the first settler in Hatley and credited with being the discoverer of mighty Lake Mississippi. The bedrooms have four-posters and dogplaces.

The dandelion who was the "best person" award was from her sisters in fall and black-and-white and in Victoria. The greatest loss of the '64 vintage.

There is the Gander House look-alike who lives in Pleasant and design draped in front. The ladies of 1964 who spent for children quarters for closely and wonder if they've gone wrong.

The vintage gang is especially nostalgic over the appearance of their old principal, who is now 76 and has the sharpest mind of any of the speakers. It gives some contemplation to the 47-year-olds who think they are now early Alzheimer's. Most of all, successful in their field, they see a changing Quebec that is not only far an elite private university for 1960s who still have their long sheets of four-page and internal lines about the local pools and Wino Hill.

There is an enthusiastic talk about a 50th reunion (the principal allows that he does not plan to be there), but they would be unwise to proceed. This was a dream that died and should be left there.



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